



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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28 July 1989

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Ethiopia

Jimmy Carter, Nyerere To Mediate Peace Efforts

EA2707213889 *Dar es Salaam External Service*
in English 1600 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa—The CCM [Revolutionary Party] chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, has held talks with his host, President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia. Their talks focused on efforts being undertaken by the Ethiopian Government to bring about a peaceful solution to the Eritrean question. Mwalimu Nyerere, who arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday, is one of the members of a two-man team chosen by the Ethiopian Government to mediate between it and Eritrean rebels. The other member of the team is the former U.S. president, Mr Jimmy Carter.

Carter Arrives 26 Jul

EA2707140689 *Addis Ababa Domestic Service*
in Amharic 0400 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Former U.S. President Mr Jimmy Carter arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday for a 2-day visit. On his arrival in Addis Ababa at midnight yesterday, he was welcomed by Mr Fisseha Desta, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and vice president. Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, WPE Central Committee alternate member and interior minister, and other high officials, and staff of the U.S. Embassy were present at the welcoming ceremony.

Earlier, ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, quoting Foreign Ministry sources, reported that Mr Carter was to meet Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam to discuss the new peace initiative taken by the recent emergency meeting of the national Shengo to peacefully resolve the problem of the north of the country.

The Foreign Ministry also disclosed that Mr Carter had in the past few months stated his willingness to play a constructive role in the peace process and had made contacts with the Ethiopian Government on the matter.

Sudan Pledges Support for 'Peace Initiative'

EA2707102189 *Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries* 1530 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] The president of the Sudan said here in Addis Ababa today that he is ready to play a constructive role to enhance and promote Ethiopia's peace initiative on the problem in the northern part of the country with the aim of achieving a final and lasting solution.

Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, president of the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council of the Sudan, told the Ethiopian press at Africa Hall in between deliberations of the OAU summit that his government for regional peace. [sentence as heard]

Asked about his government's policy for solving the problem in south Sudan, Lt Gen Ahmad al-Bashir said he had declared his readiness to enter into direct talks with the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLA, at any place and at any time.

With regard to the issues before the OAU summit, Lt Gen Ahmad al-Bashir expressed confidence that African leaders will live up to the responsibilities laid upon them by African people by adopting relevant resolutions on the pressing problems of the continent in the political, economic, and social fields.

Somalia

'Murderous Manhunt' in Mogadishu Detailed

AB2707204089 *Paris AFP in English*
1710 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Nairobi, July 27 (AFP)—Militia forces backing Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre have begun a murderous manhunt in Mogadishu for members of the Issaq tribe, from which the rebel Somali National Movement (SNM) draws much of its support, reliable sources said here.

Members of the Dalinda Kaunka (Youth of the Revolution) movement have killed, raped and robbed people during nightly raids against the Issaqs, who form a small but professionally elite part of the population in the capital, the sources said.

An eyewitness who had reached Nairobi said that 80 percent of 1,500 to 2,000 Issaqs, mainly medical staff and engineers, had been arrested by young militiamen the Somalis call "Umeeladoh," which literally means the "disembowellers—killers of the innocent."

Many of the youths were formerly boarders at an orphanage founded by Major-General Barre, sources here added. Travellers have previously reported that Gen Barre's clan, the Marehan, was handing out guns for all members of an age to bear arms.

One traveller said Thursday [27 July] that about 120 people were rounded up on July 15—one day after troops violently put down disturbances in Mogadishu—mainly at hotels in the Hodan district where many Issaqa live.

According to a Somali soldier cited by the traveller, the detainees were later massacred near the Gezira refinery and then thrown into the Indian Ocean for the sharks. Earlier reports said 46 people were shot on Gezira Beach on July 18 and the SNM named seven of the victims.

The Issaqs form the larger part of the SNM, which has stepped up its campaign against government troops in the north, benefitting from at least one defection by a senior officer, according to diplomats contacted from Nairobi.

Gen Barre on Wednesday banned all Issaks from leaving Mogadishu, as part of what is seen here as a systematic crackdown by militia men and his elite Red Beret Presidential Guard on all opposition to the military regime installed after a coup in October 1969.

Informed sources have said the president's son, General Meslah, military commander of the 77th Region covering south Somalia, is personally in charge of the repression. Diplomats have indicated that Gen Meslah may succeed the 70-year-old Gen Barre.

Travellers confirmed Thursday that the wealthier inhabitants of Mogadishu, apart from the Issaqs, are abandoning a capital hit by food and water shortages and frequent power cuts. But tickets now have to be paid for in U.S. dollars rather than Somali shillings, they added.

Two Issaqs, Engineer Soleiman Nooh and Abdi Ismael Vanis, director-general of the Assuewe College near Mogadishu, had their passports confiscated when they tried to fly out on July 8. Both were among 104 political prisoners pardoned and freed by Gen Barre in February.

Diplomats here said that three Issaq ministers are still officially in the government. But Ahmed Mahmud Farah (Industry), Osman Jama Ali (public works) and Vassin Haji Ismael (information) have not been seen in public for some days. There are reports that Mr Ismael's brother has been killed.

There was no news Thursday of two ex-ministers arrested Monday on security and treason charges, but several sources confirmed that Major-General Adan Abdallahi Noor, who held the defence portfolio until January, resisted arrest for two hours and saw at least four of his 200 guards gunned down. Maj-Gen Noor is from the Ogaden, like most regular soldiers. The other detainee, General Mohamed Abdullahi Baadleh, is a former interior minister.

Violence first flared on July 14, apparently sparked by the arrests of prominent members of the Muslim majority in connection with the July 9 murder of Mogadishu's Roman Catholic bishop.

Somali authorities said 24 people died and 60 were hurt, but Westerners who have since left Mogadishu put the death toll at more than 300. Most Western journalists have been denied permission to travel to Somalia.

Uganda

'Rebel' Movement Leader Lukoya Surrenders
EA2807111589 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] The leader of the Holy Spirit rebel movement and father of Alice Lakwena, who was defeated by the National Resistance Army in Gulu District in 1987, has come out of the bush and reported to government authorities in Gulu town.

Seberino Lukoya, who took over the leadership of the movement after the defeat of his daughter, told the minister of state in the office of the prime minister, resident in Gulu, Mrs Betty Bigombe, that he was sent to come out of the bush so as to mark the end of the war. He said that those still in the bush are wasting their time, adding that coming out of the bush is a sign of peace to the whole world and Uganda in particular.

Lukoya claimed that God had told him to inform the world that people will now live for 200 years without any problems, but he declined to tell the minister why he went to the bush. Lukoya went to the bush after the defeat of his daughter, Alice Lakwena, in Iganga District. He started his war from Kitgum District where he was known as Tibo—godfather. He led a large number of armed rebels who fought in Kitgum District until his defeat. He later left for Gulu District. Lukoya is now being kept in Gulu Barracks.

Meanwhile 250 rebels have come out of the bush in Paicho Division.

P.W. Botha Dispatches 'Envoy' to ANC
MB2807055589 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Outgoing South African President P.W. Botha has sent an envoy to the African National Congress, ANC, to renounce violence and join in negotiations for a future South Africa.

(Chief Muntunzima Maphumulo) of Mpumalanga district near Pietermaritzburg, who arrived in Lusaka on Wednesday [26 July], delivered a request by Botha to the ANC to lay down arms and engage in negotiations for a true South Africa.

(Chief Maphumulo) also told ANC that Botha had refused to institute a judicial commission of inquiry into the escalating fratricidal violence in Natal.

Speaking in an interview at the international airport in Lusaka yesterday, the chief said he had petitioned President Botha for [words indistinct] to institute a judicial commission of inquiry into the violence in Natal.

Meanwhile, a member of the ANC has defended the organization, saying that some nasty incidents (?blamed) on members of the organization were the work of South Africa. The unnamed member said in reply to a question the ANC appreciated all the help it was getting from the Zambian Government and other African states that would [words indistinct] in the name of the ANC.

Police Report Explosion at Johannesburg Hospital
MB2707191289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1911 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA—An explosion rocked the J.G. Strydom Hospital tonight, Police Spokesman Lt-Col Frans Malherbe said.

The explosion occurred about 8:50 pm [1850 GMT].

Col Malherbe said he was rushing to the scene of the blast and gave no further details.

Explosion in Soweto Kills One
MB2707201689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2214 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA—A man was killed tonight in a second explosion in the greater Johannesburg area.

The explosion was confirmed soon after a bomb blast rocked a parking lot at the J.G. Strydom Hospital.

Confirming the second explosion, Col Frans Malherbe said the explosion took place "somewhere in Soweto", on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

The police spokesman said the dead man appeared to have been with the device when it detonated. He could provide no further details.

In the explosion at the hospital, no one was injured and very little damage was caused.

Police were at the scene shortly afterwards and carried out forensic tests.

Police were unable to say what type of device was used in the attack or who may be responsible.

Police Confirm Third Area Explosion
MB2707222289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2200 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA—A third explosion has been confirmed by police tonight in the greater Johannesburg area.

Police spokesman, Col Frans Malherbe said an explosion rocked the Klein/Wolmarans Streets intersection about 11:30pm [2130 GMT] but was unable to provide further details.

A man was killed tonight in an explosion at Soweto and another explosion caused no damage or injuries at the J.G. Strydom Hospital.

Police said the Soweto explosion occurred 9pm on the main Soweto/Johannesburg railway line. "The black man who planted the bomb was killed in the explosion," a police after hours public relations officer said.

He was unable to say whether the line was damaged or whether trains had been delayed by the blast.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 2221 GMT on 27 July in a similar report adds: "The third explosion occurred behind municipal toilets in Joubert Park at 11:30pm at the Klein/Wolmarans Streets intersection in Johannesburg's city centre. There were no injuries and 'damage was very slight,' a police spokesman said. 'There is no specific target involved. The type of explosive has not been determined,' the spokesman said adding that further details would be made known tomorrow morning in the police overnight unrest report."]

Police To Probe Possible ANC Vote Intimidation
MB2407003589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2323 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Cape Town, July 23, SAPA—Police are investigating the possibility that the ANC [African National Congress] has launched a campaign of intimidation before the September 6 general election in South Africa.

Two men were killed in an explosion near the Athlone Magistrates' Court tonight and two more explosions rocked the Cape peninsula. A temporary police station

and a private house were damaged in an explosion in Mitchell's Plain and damage estimated at "more than R5,000" was caused to the magistrates' court in Somerset West.

Police confirmed that it appeared as if magistrates' courts—where nominations will be brought out tomorrow for the election—were the target of the bomb attacks.

Lieutenant Attie Laubscher of the local police liaison department denied earlier reports that an explosion had also occurred at the Mitchell's Plain Magistrates' Court and said it was a false alarm. [passage omitted]

Commentary Seeks Closing of Namibian 'Loopholes'
*MB2807055089 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] South-West Africa/Namibia has just passed the halfway mark in the runup to its historic independence elections, and among the international overseers the satisfaction is almost tangible. Having got over the worst possible start when SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] launched its armed incursion, the process is moving along as well as, if not better, than anyone had dared to hope when it began on 1 April.

Ritual criticism from the Organization of African States was rebutted with uncharacteristic vigor by the United Nations secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar. Pointing out that he had just visited the territory, Dr Perez de Cuellar told heads of state that he was satisfied the independence process was on course, was being administered impartially, and would lead to free elections.

He was equally forceful in contradicting SWAPO's Sam Nujoma, whose message to the summit was that there was massive South African interference in the situation. Mr Nujoma's remarks were those of a campaigning politician, one, moreover, who had not been in the territory for years, Dr Perez de Cuellar retorted. His comments echo the views of the United States Administration, another outsider with a serious diplomatic stake in developments in South-West Africa/Namibia.

After his recent fact-finding visit the assistant secretary of state for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, praised South Africa for its scrupulous adherence to the terms of the settlement plan for the region.

Such findings express a new confidence in the underlying strength of the forces leading South-West Africa/Namibia to independence. The administrative and control mechanisms have stood up to the most severe strains. SWAPO's violations have been firmly dealt with, electoral procedures have been sorted out, and voter

registration is progressing well, as is the return of expatriates. On the Angolan side, the Cubans have already withdrawn more than 25,000 soldiers who must have left by the time elections are held in November.

Two discordant issues remain, however, to cloud the outlook for the territory. Dr Perez de Cuellar said this week that he had still not been able to get answers about the fate of some 2,000 prisoners said to be still in SWAPO camps. He and Mr Cohen also expressed concern about persistent reports of excessive force being used against members of the public by former members of Koevoet [Crowbar—police counterinsurgency unit] now in the police force. Both issues have dragged on unresolved for too long, causing ill feeling and suspicion that South-West Africa/Namibia can ill afford. They should be dealt with before they do serious harm in the fragile pre-election climate. It is the responsibility of the United Nations to satisfy itself that all expatriates in neighboring countries are accounted for. And complaints about electoral malpractice should be referred to the commission that was specially established for that purpose by the administrator general and the UN special representative.

It is especially important that such matters should not be left unresolved, to be used by the losers in November's elections as an excuse for rejecting the results. The regional settlement achieved for southwestern Africa was a triumph for all concerned. It must not be endangered by leaving loopholes for the less willing participants.

* Reimposition of State of Emergency Analyzed

*** Opposition's Confidence Renewed**
*34000619 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 9-14 Jun 89 pp 6-7*

[Article by Shaun Johnson]

[Text] In recent weeks, extra-parliamentary resistance groups have experienced a pleasant *deja vu*. Partly, because many of their leader and structures are back after an extended absence. And partly because a great deal has changed since the clampdown of June 12, 1986.

But as the measures that have rendered many organizations leaderless for up to three years are renewed, there are strong signs of a resurgence of confidence in what has become known as the "mass democratic movement."

Three examples from different areas underscore the point.

- In Alexandria township on Monday, symbolism and practical activity combined with the effective relaunch of the Alexandra Action Committee [AAC]; Moses Mayekiso once again at its helm. The AAC Announced a programme of action around housing problems, and served notice that the political transformation which took place during 1984-1986 would once again find an organized outlet.

- In the Eastern Cape, influential leaders Mkhuseleli Jack and Henry Fazzie were welcomed back into their communities. No-one doubted that the reinvigoration of organizations in and around Port Elizabeth would follow.
- And, after Peter Mokaba walked free from a Pietersburg regional court last month, it did not take long for the executive of the South African Youth Congress to hold a press conference in which they hinted at a new phase of youth activism.

In these key areas, the leadership structures look more or less as they did at the time of the imposition of the first nationwide State of Emergency in 1936. What the Emergency had supposedly left dead and buried is very much alive again.

But this is not to suggest that the political situation; has simply reverted to pre-Emergency times, or that organizations depend on specific personalities, alone, for their survival.

What makes the *deja vu* most striking, according to a United Democratic Front [UDF] official speaking in his personal capacity, is that successive Emergencies have demonstrably failed to rub out the culture of resistance of the 1980s. They have, however, dramatically altered its face.

Resistance leaders believe that the elements which plunged South Africa into its deepest-ever crisis are still present, and have manifested themselves in different ways.

"The conditions which gave rise to massive mobilization and organization over the past years have not been removed," extra-parliamentary leader Mohammed Valli told the Weekly Mail, "and this has provided a fresh challenge to the democratic movement.

"Most importantly, while repression has weakened—and in some cases wiped out—the structures that grew up, the state has failed dismally to impose its version of a new South Africa.

"Hearts and minds have simply not been won, and the (political) consciousness and awareness that was developed still lives graphically in people's memories."

Another senior UDF leader argues that developments since 1986, including some of those which appear to have done most damage to the organization, have led to a psychological breakthrough in activist circles.

"In many ways, the realization that apartheid is not about to collapse has led to a form of *glasnost* in the democratic movement," he says.

"This is not to concede that the government has somehow 'won'. On the contrary, it is a development based firmly on the belief that the Pretoria government is facing unprecedented pressure both in terms of its international debt squeeze, and in its need to present a fresh image to the world.

"This has contributed to what I would describe as a new (tactical) maturity throughout the democratic movement. One senses an openness within the movement to explore new options and initiatives. The sacred cows are gone—everything is open for discussion."

This is how major extra-parliamentary leaders assess their positions on the eve of the fourth national Emergency: they are certain that the fabric of the anti-apartheid struggle is intact, but are open to innovative, previously unthought-of means of channelling it.

"The debates on the nature of a post-apartheid South Africa, going on at all levels of our structures, are being pursued with more vigour than ever before," says the UDF official.

And new structural forms have been born "in the middle of the Emergency", he says. There have been fresh, innovative challenges to Pretoria through campaigns such as the prison hunger strike, and "new organizations have sprung up at different levels, the best examples being professional groups such as the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, the National Medical and Dental Association, and the social workers' congress".

Such initiatives, Valli believes, will complement the likely re-emergence of "township-based structures" such as civic associations, many of which had become moribund in the face of the Emergency onslaught.

And they will operate in a changed political environment which offers up profitable new areas for activism.

"In 1984, the defeat of the tricameral system was a life-and-death matter for us. It was successfully discredited then and there. This meant that the restrictions placed later on anti-election campaigning were not as damaging as they might have been. The polls were very low in the 1987 (municipal) elections, not because of a coordinated campaign, but because of the consciousness of the people.

"Thus it is unlikely there will be any nationally coordinated, high-profile 'no vote' campaign (this September). There are new areas of challenge."

These new areas, says the official, include the international terrain. "The priorities of the democratic movement change with conditions," he says, "and whereas protest against the apartheid state was the be-all and end-all in 1984, we are now effectively contesting the Nationalist government in the sphere of foreign relations."

This is one element of a broader, strategic battle over the concept of "negotiations". Despite impressions to the contrary in some quarters, says the UDF official, the "broad democratic movement" (which can be taken to include progressive trade union structures) accepts that a "negotiated" transfer of power is as valid an option for the future as the seizure of power.

"And so the democratic movement is taking the whole question of the possibility of 'negotiations' in the not-too-distant future quite seriously.

"This is not because there are signals from the NP [National Party] that it has undergone a change of heart, or has the same understanding of what 'negotiations' mean as we do. It is because we believe the pressure (on Pretoria) will rapidly become intolerable. These are the signals from the capitals of the world."

Thus the extra-parliamentary movements are manoeuvring themselves into a position whereby they are fully prepared for such a development. Says the official: "We are saying to our people—don't prepare for negotiations by lessening pressure on Pretoria. That must continue. But be ready to seize the opportunities of changed balances, when they arise."

Speculation around the release, before the end of the year, of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, is considered in this broad context. "Certainly we realize the state may be trying to prepare the ground for Mandela's release and, as a hoped-for consequence, their own brand of negotiations."

But, it is suggested, advantage can be taken of this—with spin-offs the government cannot predict. The bottom line for the democratic movement is that its demands remain constant, while tactical advantage is gleaned along the way.

The internal "glasnost" which the official identifies certainly makes it easier for such strategy-linked advice to be heeded, and acted upon. Many political taboos have disappeared or been shifted aside in the cut-and-thrust of activism under the Emergency.

Consultations with business leaders, apparently sympathetic "homeland" figures, "liberal" whites, and even township "mayors" and councilors now take place without undue recriminations within extra-parliamentary circles.

At the end of this month, UDF President Albertina Sisulu is expected to lead a top-level delegation of UDF leaders to meet U.S. President George Bush in Washington. The tactical correctness of accepting the American invitation does not appear to have been called into question within the organization—another positive indicator of how much has shifted during the time of the Emergency.

* Increase in Violence Noted

34000619 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 9-14 Jun 89 p 6

[Article by Mzimkulu Malunga]

[Text] The number and scale of guerrilla attacks has increased dramatically since June 1986. This is just one of many signs of a massive increase in the levels of violence in every area of society.

According to statistics released by the South African Police public relations division in Pretoria, there were 245 guerrilla attacks last year, compared to 235 and 231 attacks in 1987 and 1986 respectively. Of these, 172 were aimed at the police, the military, judicial buildings and economic installations, while 73 were aimed at civilian targets.

After a spate of explosions in civilian areas last year, the African National Congress issued a statement saying the organization would instruct its cadres in the country to observe its long-standing policy of avoiding civilian targets. Since then, the number of such attacks has declined.

The number of deaths due to insurgent attacks was 38 in 1988, as opposed to 30 in 1987, while 500 people were injured between January to November 15 last year—159 more than in the previous year.

Most of last year's attacks took place during the run-up to the municipal elections, during September and October.

Police said there were 70 hand-grenade attacks and 106 limpet mine blasts in 1988 as against 73 and 45 respectively the previous year.

In 1988, according to the report, 63 guerrillas were arrested and 29 killed. According to official figures, there were 1,368 incidents of public violence last year as compared with 1973 the year before.

Natal has been the area hardest hit by violence. According to figures compiled by the Indicator Project of Natal University, violence in Natal claimed the lives of more than 4,000 people between September 1984 and December 1988. The violence peaked in 1986, when 1,352 people died. Last year, 883 deaths were recorded.

Independent surveys conducted in Natal suggest that more than 200 people have died since January.

At the same time, there has been an increase in levels of serious crime which is not politically motivated.

The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said there had been a dramatic increase in crime. In 1988, 30 South Africans were murdered every day, while 344 people were seriously assaulted.

The number of murders last year showed a sharp increase over 1987—from 9,800 to 10,631. Serious assaults rose over the same period from 120,779 to 125,571.

A new twist to the rise in violent crime has been the unprecedented rash in armed robberies in recent months. Last month, more than R2-million was snatched in bank robberies, and in the Witwatersrand area, there were 16 armed robberies this week alone.

In one incident, R494,000 was stolen from the First National Bank's branch in Lenasia. On the same day, two men wearing balaclavas, one carrying a firearm and the other an axe, robbed a Putco depot in Selby of R143,000. In another incident, armed men broke into the Volkskas Parktown branch and drove off with R300,000 in cash.

Analysts are alarmed by the robbers' use of weapons normally used by guerrillas, such as AK47 rifles. Some believe weapons cached by guerrillas may be falling into criminal hands. In April this year AK47 and R1 rifles were used during clashes between taxi drivers.

The police have suggested that the ANC [African National Congress] may be behind the heists.

* New Forms of 'Repression' Employed

34000619 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 9-14 Jun 89 p 7

[Article by Vusi Gunene, Musa Zondi]

[Text] As the State of Emergency moves into its fourth year, anti-apartheid activists fear new forms of repression are being unleashed.

Many in the resistance movement see a shift in state security strategy to restrictions, rather than detention without trial, and they fear more assassinations of activists.

Under Emergency rule, political conditions under which activists operate have changed considerably. The most important features include:

- Harsh media restrictions empowering the government to suspend "subversive" publications remain in place, but have not been invoked for some months—probably because of the international furor they sparked.

However the media is still severely restricted in its coverage of security force action, and publications have been seized under the Emergency.

Since February last year a total of 32 anti-apartheid organizations have effectively been banned, while Cosatu was prohibited from engaging in any political activity. The bannings have tailed off in recent months.

Mass political gatherings and protest meetings, a feature of the immediate pre-Emergency period, have virtually disappeared as a result of bannings or restrictions. Mass-based organization in the townships is dormant or non-existent.

Many activists, mainly teenagers, fled their homes to avoid detention and violent repression, creating a massive "internal refugee" problem.

The kidnapping, disappearance and assassination of activists has intensified over the past year. Activists both inside the country and abroad have been affected. According to the Human Rights Commission (HRC) "disappeared people have subsequently been discovered in detention, but some disappear permanently."

During the last year, 10 people are known to have been assassinated, including academic David Webster.

- Sectarian violence in Natal which, according to the Indicator Project at Natal University, took 4,000 lives between September 1984 and December 1988.
- Widespread restriction and house arrests of township activists, which contrasts with the mass detention of the period 1986/87.
- A vital factor in the shift in state strategy was linked to the nation-wide hunger strike by detainees demanding they be charged or released. Of those released following the hunger strike, 90 percent are believed to have been placed under restrictions.
- After its assault on extra-parliamentary organization, the state moved to strengthen its own structures of authority in the townships—specifically the black councils.
- In addition to assassinations, abductions and disappearances, "informal" repression in the latter part of the Emergency has involved a large number of attacks on buildings and offices. These include sabotage and arson attacks at Cosatu House, Community House in Care Town, the South African Council of Churches' Klotso House, and Khanya House, the headquarters of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

* Hardliners Lose Initiative

34000619 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 9-14 Jun 89 p 7

[Article by Gavin Evans]

[Text] International and local pressures have reduced the all-sweeping repression the creators of the State of Emergency intended.

While the "securocrats" in government have won their fight against its repeal, the Emergency is likely to be substantially amended.

A probable compromise between "hawks" and "doves" in the cabinet, says a leading Johannesburg lawyer, is an Emergency minus most of the media regulations but with the detention provisions largely untouched.

"The substance of the media regulations are no longer in force, and I will be surprised if (Minister of Home Affairs) Stoffel Botha's diehards, like his media liaison director Andreas Engelbrecht, get their way in preventing them from being scrapped," said the lawyer.

"What they may do is include some of the media regulations, such as the restrictions on working for an end to compulsory military service, under the security section, and then claim kudos for repealing the rest."

He said it was also possible that the regulations regarding Emergency detainees may be softened to allow them the status of awaiting trial prisoners.

The government quashed reports that it was preparing to end the Emergency by leaking news that a meeting of the Cabinet had decided the climate was not yet ripe for such a measure.

At a Republic Day rally in Verwoerdburg, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok confirmed this decision:

"The African National Congress, South African Communist Party and other radical elements are renewing efforts to expose the public to widespread violence and chaos which could only be contained through extraordinary measures such as the Emergency regulations."

Fears that the lifting of the Emergency would lead to a disruption of the September general elections appears to be the main reason for the regulations remaining in force.

But it is clear that, for the first time in over three years, the tide is against the security hardliners, says Mark Phillips of Wits University's Center for Policy Studies.

A range of "carrot and stick" pressures have shifted the power balance away from those favoring narrow counter-insurgency solutions, and strengthened the hand of those prepared to contemplate some kind of national-level negotiations in the short to medium term, he says.

A key factor has been the Soviet Union's new foreign policy focusing on peaceful solutions to regional conflicts. This has removed the basis to the South African government's "total onslaught" slogan. The state now faces superpowers more prepared to co-operate with one another.

Phillips said the growing gap in South Africa's balance of payments, as well as its foreign debt crisis, has made the government more sensitive to the threat of economic pressures.

"The Commonwealth conference in October could well bring new pressure to bear for sanctions and there is a strong likelihood that a united Europe in 1992 could apply strict economic pressure to bear against apartheid unless the government agrees to major changes," he said.

Foreign affairs personnel and others outside the security establishment have therefore been eager to make use of the international space the government has won through agreeing to a settlement in Namibia.

This factor has opened the way for the frontline states to play a more assertive role in the negotiations issue. It is expected the Organization of African Unity will prepare guidelines for a negotiating process in South Africa at its conference later this year.

Speaking in Ottawa on Monday, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said that while the South African government was keeping to the Namibian settlement fresh pressures for sanctions should be shelved.

"We are prepared to start some sort of dialogue about how to end apartheid through talks and consultation," he said.

Kaunda, who is playing a more assertive role in building credibility as a regional negotiations broker, set four conditions for the resumption of such dialogue: ANC leader Nelson Mandela's unconditional release, the return home of ANC President Oliver Tambo, the unbanning of the organization, and the end of press censorship.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher remains the government's most reliable international ally. She is demanding that, at least after the elections, Mandela is released and the Emergency lifted.

These demands are ones that she, and several in the South African cabinet, see as realistic. There are strong indications that National Party leader FW de Klerk has agreed to Mandela's release shortly after the elections.

The carrots Thatcher dangles are a willingness to oppose sanctions and a preparedness to put pressure on the ANC [African National Congress] to drop the armed struggle—and enter negotiations for a compromise solution on majority rule.

Several reports indicate that United States President George Bush has welcomed Thatcher's role because of Britain's greater leverage with the South African government.

But if her efforts to ensure a negotiated solution fail he may well be prepared to use the bipartisan consensus in the Congress to wave a bigger stick at the South African government—a factor that may explain the upbeat response of Archbishop Desmond Tutu to his meeting with the US president.

Such considerations have helped nudge foreign affairs officials towards a more conciliatory approach to world opinion.

Only last year the then-South African ambassador to the United Nations told the world to "do its damndest".

Last week De Klerk told a US television audience his government was committed to a negotiated settlement to the country's problem, while Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha repeated his previous no-no that a black president could be on his way.

This altered international climate has combined with, and contributed to, renewed internal pressures for change.

Angola

UNITA Occupies Quimbele District Headquarters *MB2707205289 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese* 1942 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Lisbon, 27/7 (ANGOP correspondent)—Angolan Ambassador to Portugal Rui Mingas gave assurances in Lisbon on Tuesday [25 July] that the peace process in Angola will continue despite increased military actions by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Rui Mingas told the Portuguese press that the Angolan Government is willing to continue with the process until a lasting peace is achieved for the Angolan people.

He described peace as irreversible, despite continued violations of the cease-fire by UNITA.

UNITA elements in Moxico Province on 23 July shot down an An-26 aircraft flying from Luena to Cazombo, killing 42 people.

In its continued military operations, UNITA on 23 July occupied Quimbele district headquarters, (Uige Province); destroyed a water pipeline 25 km from Soyo; and attacked Manga Grande commune, (Zaire), killing three and injuring two.

UNITA killed two civilians and wounded six others in actions carried out in Huambo over the weekend.

*** Savimbi's Self-Imposed Exile Confirmed**

34420109b Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese
25 Jun 89 p 9

[Text] The cease-fire between the Angolan Government forces and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels was greeted with moderate satisfaction among the residents of Luanda, with no great manifestation of euphoria; meanwhile, Jonas Savimbi has opted to spend 2 years in exile in the United States as Angola's special advisor to the American administration.

The state radio and television waited until late Friday morning to refer to the previous day's historic event and, even then, in a very low-keyed manner.

Jonas Savimbi is referred to as the president of the UNITA and not as the "traitor Judas." The television did not insert the propaganda "spot" which used to precede the news, alluding to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] victory in 1975 and to the anti-imperialist struggle and anti-imperialist solidarity.

If, at the level of the official press organs, the signs and reactions to the Gbadolite summit are tenuous, reactions at the official level are nil.

Contrary to what had been announced, the Angolan Government did not issue any note to explain to the people the results and consequences of the African summit which led to the cessation of hostilities and the future signing of a peace treaty between the government and the rebels.

At the street level, the only noticeable difference was the unusual number of people around the sales stands of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA, whose Thursday edition contained scanty news about the summit. Specifically, it said nothing about the meeting between Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi or about the already historic handshake.

"The Angolan administrative structures are still digesting the agreement," a diplomatic source told the Portuguese press agency LUSA, indicating that, after 14 years of verbal hostility, it is difficult to present a new version of the rebels.

"We are satisfied, but we want to learn about the conditions of the agreement," said a public official.

"It is not really incredulity, but resignation and apathy which this long period has created in the minds of the people. This has been their only defense in recent years," said a political observer in Luanda.

At the political level, no one understands why no factual explanation has been forthcoming regarding the Gbadolite summit and prospects for the future.

The photographs of the summit are limited to the arrival of the 22 chiefs of state in Gbadolite; the arrival of Jonas Savimbi at the Presidential Palace is not clearly pictured.

Savimbi's Exile Confirmed

Meanwhile, a source close to the Angolan Government has confirmed to LUSA that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi will undergo voluntary exile in the United States, where he will occupy the position of special advisor to the American administration, with a salary equal to that of the Angolan ambassador to the United Nations.

While the information was not officially confirmed, this was apparently the unique solution found to comply with the wish of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to bestow an "honorific title" on Savimbi during his temporary absence.

An Angolan party source said that the UNITA leader "had not presented any demands" during the summit meeting in Zaire and had maintained a low profile during the final part of the meeting.

This may have been what led the Angolan president to offer his hand to seal the end of hostilities between the government troops and the guerrillas.

The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA yesterday referred to the cease-fire that went into effect in Angola as a "step forward for the African continent."

According to the same source, the agreement reached in Zaire between Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi "symbolizes an indubitable advance in the political and diplomatic arena, not only for Angola and for southern Africa but for the whole continent."

Dos Santos Returns From CSSR Visit

MB2707195589 *Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*
1900 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned to Luanda this afternoon after a friendship visit to the CSSR.

During his 10-day visit to that socialist country, the (?Angolan leader) met with Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CSSR Communist Party, and President Gustav Husak.

ANGOP reports from Prague that the meetings between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and CSSR officials dealt with developments in southwestern Africa and Angola's internal peace plan.

During his visit to the CSSR, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and members of the African diplomatic corps accredited to Prague.

Mozambique

Government 'May Talk Directly' With 'Bandits'

MB2707151889 *Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
1030 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano reiterated today that the Mozambican Government may talk directly with the armed bandits as long as they accept the principles defended by the Mozambican authorities.

The principles demand, first, that all acts of terrorism and banditry be stopped. The principles state that it is unacceptable for a group to use intimidation or violence to oppose society. The principles add that it is anti-democratic to change a country's constitution and principal laws because of the violence of one group.

*** Church Takes Active Role in Peace Initiative**

34000661b *Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN*
NEWSLETTER in English 17 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Indian Ocean Newsletter received information from sources within the clergy in Lisbon that the Archbishop of Maputo, D. Alexandra is expected to meet a highly-placed representative of Mozambique National

Resistance [RENAMO] in Nairobi and perhaps even its leader, Afonso Dhlakama. The meeting is to have been arranged in an attempt to arrive at a state of peace in Mozambique. The archbishop of Beira, Mgr. Jaime Goncalves, for his part, prepared a pastoral letter this week addressed to young people. In his letter he stresses the necessity for "all to pardon and to accept other people's differences" in this period of "reconstruction". These acts seem to be related to the peace efforts underway, initiated by the Luso-Mozambicans. Everything points to the Portuguese government's involvement in these operations although it says it is simply joining on the peace train which has already been set rolling. In respect of this, the Portuguese Secretary of State at the Ministry of Cooperation, Duraro Barroso, who was in South Africa this week, requested representatives from the Portuguese Young Entrepreneurs Association [AJEP] to "become involved in the efforts already underway to find a solution to the conflict in Mozambique." These young businessmen and women, children of ex-colonials are widely considered as being RENAMO's fifth column in Mozambique.

According to our information, several people closely linked to the Catholic Church are playing an active role in the quest for peace. In particular, the Franciscans who participated in the past in Radio Pax, Beira's old Catholic radio station. From among the Franciscans, Father Manuel Carreira Das Neves name stands out. He is a personal friend to the family of Evo Fernandes, former general secretary of RENAMO assassinated last year in Lisbon in circumstances which remain unclear to this day. Another prominent character is Beira's Archbishop who belongs to the same ethnic group as Afonso Dhlakama, Ndaue. Mgr. Jaime Goncalves is still considered to be an "enemy" by Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] and perhaps the main pole of opposition to the regime. The Archbishop of Nampula, who gives the impression of being very close to FRELIMO, is attempting to contact clergymen captured by RENAMO at different times, to find out who would be the best person within the organization to hold talks with. Fernando Braz de Oliveira is another key figure: in the past he was an executive for the Beira railway before becoming a part of the Zambezi Development Cabinet which is to plan the construction of the Cahora Bassa dam. Today, he works for Bratex, a small services firm linked to the powerful group Partex, financial holding of Gulbenkian Foundation, a humanitarian group, which has initiated a number of educational projects in Mozambique.

Each of these "mediators" would have presented President Joaquim Chissano, in April, with a two-phase peace plan. In the initial phase, "poles of development" would be created around major economic projects, as is already the case in the corridors of Beira, Nacala and other urban centers. These poles would serve, in the first place, to attract "armed bandits" who do not belong to either RENAMO or any other group and who live off war. The aim would be to give them a salaried occupation and to encourage them to put their arms aside. This "peace

plan" makes the distinction between three groups: the regular armed forces; RENAMO rebels and "free-lance" bandits born of Mozambique's catastrophic domestic economic situation. The creation of poles of development would help to reduce this type of bandit-ism while settling a number of refugees homeless as a result of the war. The economic management of these "poles" should be independent of the country's administration to experiment with a new local administrative system involving expatriate Mozambicans who are in contact with RENAMO. The plan also comprises a mobilization of foreign capital and finance which would be coordinated by the plan's architects. In the second phase of the plan and following the experiment in the development zones, the two protagonists in Mozambique's war, RENAMO and FRELIMO could enter into a certain dialogue.

President Chissano is reported to be in favor of the project, although he continues to consider the RENAMO rebels as armed bandits and not as a structured opposition force. His opinion does not, however, prevent him from meeting members of the organization on an individual basis. The plan's authors say that for their part, they are "moderately optimistic." Having tried in vain over the last few years to unite RENAMO and FRELIMO around the table for talks, today they are advocating a more pragmatic approach, and also more limited, but which in real terms, may bring a certain hope to some of the regions at least.

Party Congress Urges Changes in 'Right Direction'
MB2707125089 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] today called on the government to ensure that changes move in the right direction and on the party to improve the academic training of cadres and former combatants.

During more debates this morning of the Central Committee's report to the congress, which was delivered by President Chissano, one delegate said some of the problems facing the country were not only due to the war of destabilization. He said the government's action towards economic development should be stronger and realistic. Lack of control, he said, had also caused some of the economic problems.

There was also a call for the party to look for ways of accelerating and increasing the training of cadres and former combatants. One delegate said there is a need to correct attitudes by some people who go outside the party line.

A delegate who is studying in Cuba said some new government officials behave in an elitist manner, thus divorcing themselves from the people. He said this must not happen, because Frelimo has always been the party of the people. He called for constant political and ideological training for young officials.

During this morning's session, President Chissano informed the delegates about the 12 principles outlined by the authorities towards peace in Mozambique. The document was read out to the delegates, but there was no discussion about it.

Congress Approves Central Committee Report
MB2707195989 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1815 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The Central Committee report to the fifth congress was approved unanimously this afternoon, with all those present in the Congress Hall giving a standing ovation.

President Chissano said the report was an important party document that should be taken seriously, for it was the result of work made by all the people and party members, including those living abroad.

The debates on the Central Committee report to the congress ended at about 1800 after a speech by delegate Teodato Hunguana.

Hunguana defended the view that the party and state should continue to have the monopoly over information as the only way of controlling editorial policy. Hunguana said that such an action is justified in view of the role played by the news media in the building and defense of democracy and national unity in the country. [passage omitted]

Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of UNIP [United National Independence Party] and president of Zambia, is scheduled to arrive in Maputo tomorrow as a guest to the fifth congress.

Zambia's Kaunda Arrives in Maputo 28 Jul
MB2807085989 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party and president of Zambia, arrived in Maputo this morning to salute the Fifth Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party Congress. President Kaunda was received upon his arrival by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo party Political Bureau.

*** Soviet, Bloc Advisers To Begin Pulling Out**
34000661a Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN
NEWSLETTER in English 10 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries will pull out half of their military advisers before the end of 1990. This week the news was confirmed by military authorities in Maputo adding that British military advisers would however remain. Today, there are about a thousand Soviet military advisers and many from East Germany in Mozambique.

American daily, The Washington Post, was the first to announce this manoeuvre and said that the decision had been a mutual one, made after a high-level Soviet military mission visited Maputo last month. At the same time, the Soviet Union will reduce the amount of military aid to Mozambique (120 million dollars last year) while adapting to the very mobile war which the guerrilla forces are leading.

After the departure last September of the Tanzanian contingent, it is now the turn of the majority of the Eastern bloc advisers to prepare to leave Mozambique. This decision seems to be related to current negotiations for a political settlement with Mozambique National Resistance [RENAMO] and South Africa in an attempt to end fighting in Mozambique. One of RENAMO's conditions has always been the departure of foreign forces, including the Zimbabwean ones. Moscow's decision to repatriate most of its advisers confirms that Mozambique, contrary to Ethiopia and Angola, has never been a Soviet priority in Africa, military aid, has, moreover, always been kept to a moderate amount. It also confirms that the USSR is ready to contribute to a negotiated settlement between Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] on one hand and RENAMO and South Africa on the other. There remains the question of Zimbabwean forces deployed in Mozambique. However, the Harare government recently told the Americans that it was in favor of a negotiated settlement. However, according to our information, it is not prepared to enter into direct talks. The announcement of the majority of the Soviet's departure comes just after very strong criticism from the ranks broadcast publically on June 1 directed against certain superior officers who are accused of neglecting their troops to make business deals instead.

*** Sofala Governor Condemns Zimbabwean Smuggling**
34420107a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwean smugglers are continuing to smuggle a wide range of articles from Mozambique to Zimbabwe, particularly at the Machipanda check point, without paying the required customs duties. Many of the items involved are home appliances—namely, fans, ice makers, pressing irons, and Xirico radios.

This activity, which has been going on for several years, at least in the Beira area and in Manica Province (and it is believed that our government officials have been aware of this smuggling activity for a long time), was officially and publicly recognized at a meeting held recently in Beira between Sofala Governor Francisco Masquil and management representatives of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce.

To obtain Mozambican currency for the purchase of the home appliances, the smugglers bring other kinds of useful products from Zimbabwe, such as Colgate tooth paste, loaves of bread, milk, special soap, cookies, a variety of toilet soaps, and European-brand cigarettes which they sell in Beira and Manica at exorbitant prices.

This border-area black market, which shows signs of spreading, led Governor Masquil to order the appropriate Chamber of Commerce authorities to take severe measures against all merchandise trafficking at the frontier between the two countries, whether the traffickers be Zimbabwean or Mozambican.

The individuals involved (Mozambican or Zimbabwean) generally use Zimbabwean military vehicles in carrying on this illegal trade. Francisco Masquil said that the activity of these individuals (who are operating clandestinely) must be stopped, particularly since the governments of the two countries have already established official channels for commercial exchanges.

In citing this detail, Masquil referred to the previously signed commercial agreement between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, both members of the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference], commonly referred to "BATTER," already in force for about 3 years. The accord establishes norms for the trading of goods at the two frontiers, principally involving surplus local production, the currency of both countries being used as a matter of expediency.

In this connection, a source from the department of commercial operations of the Regional Trade Center Directorate said on the same occasion that the abundance of goods of an illegal nature now on hand is the result of the past smuggling activity and is under the jurisdiction of the customs department.

In addition, it was again stressed that the customs department is responsible for the detection of smuggling operations.

Smuggling Hampering Domestic Market

The smuggling of various kinds of merchandise by Mozambican civilians and the Zimbabwean military on the streets and in the markets of Beira and Chimoio under the complacent eye of certain Mozambican authorities is interfering with the domestic market to some extent, particularly with regard to imported products and articles.

For example, in the capital of Sofala it is quite normal to see military vehicles of various types parked in extremely busy areas and surrounded by people of all ages elbowing each other in an effort to purchase goods for various purposes—for their own use or for resale.

At the recent meeting with the representatives of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, Governor Francisco Masquil asserted that goods of this nature are obviously required by both countries but that the trading of such goods should follow legal channels. The Chamber of Commerce and Regional Trade Directorate should work together to publicize and enforce the terms of the "BATTER" accord, thereby putting an end to the scandalous situation previously mentioned. But to do this, it

is essential for our merchants, including bakers, to be worthy of the operating licenses in their possession. It is a fact that in some instances, as in the case of bread, there are certain bakeries which should be severely punished inasmuch as the product which they are offering is of very low quality, unacceptable in view of the more than legitimate demands of the consumer.

*** Relations With Brazil Discussed at Meeting**
34420107c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso said yesterday in Maputo that the People's Republic of Mozambique is attaching greater importance to cooperation with the Brazilian Government inasmuch as, in his opinion, "we believe that this cooperation can be mutually advantageous." The Mozambican official made that statement soon after the signing of the various documents involved in the bilateral protocol of cooperation on which the joint committee had been working in Maputo since last Monday.

On this occasion, the head of the Ministry of Cooperation said that the Mozambique Government was pleased with the development of friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries and that the signing of the present document is opening new perspectives aimed at improving those relations and defining more important courses of action whose purpose will be to assure reliable and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Carlos Coutinho Peres, Brazilian ambassador, head of the African department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs responsible for relations with Mozambique and other African countries, and chairman of the Brazilian delegation during these work sessions, said in turn, "We are returning to Brazil conscious of the fact that we have taken an important step in the improvement of relations with Mozambique."

He expressed the opinion that the conversations between the delegations of the two countries transpired in an atmosphere which reflected the close relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Brazil.

Meanwhile, a source who witnessed the proceedings told our reporting staff that a number of subjects were discussed by the joint committee at the various work sessions, one of the principal topics being the degree of development of cooperative relations between the two countries in various areas, such as agriculture, transportation, mining, fishing, and cultural activities, among others.

A description was given of the ceremony involved in the signing of the protocol of technicoscientific and technological cooperation (but not limited to those areas) by Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso and Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Coutinho Peres.

Namibia

Mortar Bomb Explodes Near Registration Point
MB2707105589 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] A mortar bomb has exploded within a few hundred meters of a voter registration point in northern Namibia. British antiapartheid activist Glynnis Kinnock was visiting the station at the time.

Kinnock, the wife of British Labor Party Neil Kinnock, says police told her the bomb was detonated in a controlled explosion, Kevin Jacobs reports from Windhoek.

An explosion near a voter registration point in nervous northern Namibia was the last anything anyone expected. So when the mortar bomb did go off even police guards grabbed for their guns. Glynnis Kinnock, the wife of Britain's Labor Party leader and the leading antiapartheid activist, was visiting the registration point at Nyanhama in Ovambo when the blast occurred. Visitors civilians, police, and UN officials all ran for cover.

Police officers later told an unamused Kinnock that an unstable mortar bomb had been intentionally destroyed at a nearby police base.

Kinnock, who is accompanied by Baroness Tessa Black and a member of Britain's House of Lords, complained to UN officials about abusive language used by South-West African Police, who tried to stop news photographers from using their cameras.

Further on Police Base Bombardment
MB2707115589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1154 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek, July 27, SAPA—Unidentified attackers fired five mortar bombs at Etale police base in northern Namibia about 30 km from the Angolan border early this morning, a spokesman for the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, said in Windhoek.

There was no damage caused to the base in the attack at 1.10am as the bombs were understood to have exploded about 100 metres wide of the target.

The bombers sped away in a motor vehicle in a southerly direction. The official spokesman said the exact spot of the mortar-firing tube had been located and Soviet-made TMA landmine was found on the road leading to Etale base.

SWA [South-West African] Police and United Nations police monitors were investigating the incident.

Administrator-General Addresses Press
MB2707140489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1403 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek July 27 SAPA—Pending further investigation, the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, would not comment on who was responsible for the stand-off bombardment on Etale police base in northern Namibia early today, a spokesman, Mr Eberhard Hoffman, said in Windhoek.

Unidentified attackers fired five mortar bombs at the police base 16 km south of the Angolan border at 12:50 am [2250 GMT on 26 July] today.

A number of policemen were inside the base at the time of the attack but there were no casualties or damage as the bombs exploded wide of the target.

SWA Police and United Nations police monitors had located the firing position of the attackers and found an unexploded 60mm mortar bomb at the site, Mr Hoffman told a media briefing.

A Soviet-made ATM57 landmine was lifted and defused on the route to Etale base.

Mr Hoffman said the road had been frequently used by UN personnel and news reporters.

Police worked on the theory that the landmine had been laid and primed shortly before the bombs were fired.

It was not immediately known whether police would recommission the use of Casspir armoured vehicles in view of the renewed risk of mined secondary roads.

According to earlier news reports, the bombers sped away in a motor vehicle in a southerly direction.

Mr Hoffman said a combined SWA Police and UN police monitors investigation was in progress.

Voters Demonstrate 'Unprecedented Enthusiasm'
MB2707232089 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Potential voters in South-West Africa/Namibia are showing unprecedented enthusiasm in the UN-supervised election for a constituent assembly, to be held later this year.

Well over half the number of potential voters have registered since the registration campaign began more than 3 weeks ago.

[Begin video recording] [Correspondent Collection Hendriks] By the end of the week, nearly 400,000 of the estimated 700,000 potential voters are expected to have registered.

Registration offices are busiest in the urban centers, and in Windhoek alone, nearly 55,000 people have registered so far.

[Shisham Omayad, UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) electoral officer] We are now going to go into the more difficult areas, particularly in the north. My own assessment of the situation is that a substantial number of people who have registered so far are people living in the towns and urban areas, and now, our mobile teams in the north still have to do a lot of work to cover the whole of the area.

[Hendriks] For registration purposes, the territory has been divided into 23 electoral districts, with many permanent and temporary registration posts and a whole fleet of mobile units. The majority of logistical problems are being experienced in Ovambo, a vast tract of land south of the Angolan border where the infrastructure is not as well developed as in other parts of the country.

Helicopters will be used to register voters in the outlying areas, where roads are often impassable or nonexistent. Nonetheless, so far 100,000 voters have registered in Ovambo, where nearly half the population lives.

Repatriates airlifted from neighboring countries over the past couple of weeks are also being assisted to register by the local authorities, in cooperation with UNTAG.

Some, like this man, came to South-West Africa/Namibia from Angola to find work. Fortunately, the local postmaster was able to confirm that he has been receiving mail here for at least 4 years, the minimum period of residency required for registration.

Nearly 1,400 people living in South Africa have also registered to vote at the 2 temporary registration posts on the border. UNTAG has come in for considerable criticism for allowing eligible voters from South Africa to register. Is the criticism justified?

[Omayad] Most of the criticism about South African voters is based on a misunderstanding of the proclamation. There's absolutely no doubt that there are quite a number of people in South Africa who are qualified to vote, and these people are entitled to come and register.

[Hendriks] The preindependence elections in South-West Africa/Namibia moved another step closer today, when the Canadian Government handed over the first of 4,000 ballot boxes to the administrator general, Mr Louis Pienaar. [end recording]

'Racket' in Issuing Identity Documents Alleged
MB2807114189 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
26 Jul 89 p 4

[By Chris Shipanga]

[Text] A 'Racket' involving the issuing of identity documents to non-Namibians for the purposes of registration for the November elections, has come to light on Monday [24 July], following various reports to THE NAMIBIAN concerning irregularities in the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower.

At least one person is presently wanted by the police after it became clear the "either something was wrong with the details he gave to Civic Affairs when he applied for an identity document, or that a mistake was made during the taking down of his details".

Although the exact extent of the alleged racket is still not known, it is believed that hundreds of non-Namibians, mainly from the so-called homelands in South Africa, had already been issued with SWA [South-West Africa]/Namibian identity documents by Civic Affairs in Windhoek. The deputy director of Civic Affairs, Mr W.H. Brisley, confirmed on enquiry yesterday that he had approached the police in order to find a person who had reportedly been wrongly issued with a SWA/Namibian identity document.

This came in the wake of enquiries made by the NAMIBIAN after reports that the person, whose identity is known to the newspaper, was issued with a local identity document in November last year. He would not have qualified for this document under normal circumstances.

THE NAMIBIAN was told that the person was granted an identity document, stating that he was born in the country in 1968. But other information on the contrary states that the man hails from the Transkei and has been resident in Namibia since late November last year.

The man has in the meantime also registered to vote in the forthcoming November elections.

Mr Brisley initially declined to comment on the matter but later said he had decided to approach the police when he realised that his department could not trace the person at the address he had given.

Mr Brisley was approached to comment on or explain allegations that his department was allegedly involved in fraud, as some of the department's staff members are accused of accepting bribes to issue people with identity documents.

Mr Brisley requested to be furnished with facts before he could in any way investigate or comment on the allegations.

He further pointed out that his department had nothing to hide, and that he would personally investigate and comment on such allegations, once he had been furnished with the necessary facts.

Staff members at Civic Affairs' identity document section refused to say anything about the matter, and referred a reporter to a senior staff member.

One supervisor explained that he had heard rumours to the effect that bribes were being accepted, but immediately pointed out that he was "too junior to comment".

He then referred THE NAMIBIAN to a senior supervisor who underlined her colleague's version, but added that she was still "very new in the department".

The management of a local construction company, where the Transkei man was said to be employed, was not available for more information regarding the employee.

Zambian Nationals Registering for Elections
MB2707091589 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
25 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Zambian nationals are crossing into Namibia for the purposes of registering for the coming elections in the Caprivi at the behest of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] who are promising them money, food and other commodities.

So far, at least 10 Zambian nationals have been identified and known to have registered last Friday July 21 at Singalamwe according to reports from the area.

A complaint has already been lodged with UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] in the area who also advised and escorted the locals who reported the matter to the offices of the South-West Africa Police to investigate.

But say the reports, neither the police nor UNTAG went to the area concerned to verify the matter despite the fact that the people in question were still at Singalamwe by Monday.

The border crossing is mostly occurring in the areas of Sesheke on the Zambia side, Singalamwe, Kongola and Choi on the Namibian side of the border.

The 10 men who registered at Singalamwe on Friday were seen being transported to the registration centre by DTA chairman in the area Mr Ozias Npimbila Mombe in a DTA minibus driven by another DTA man called Richard Kabunga. The Zambians are being encouraged by the DTA to come over and are given food, money and DTA T-shirts in return according to a source, in Katima Mulilo.

It is believed that the number of Zambians who have actually registered might be much higher than the 10 people identified say the source.

The names of the people given as Zambian nationals who registered at Singalamwe are Kelvin Kaputungu, Phineas Mbala, Moses Mwananyambe, Robinson Nyambe, Charles Luvinda, Jack Andeleki, Like Wamundila, Moitowiwa Shakandonki, Inambao Nalukui and Shaka Shandonaki.

Still from the Caprivi comes the news that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements are poised on the border in some islands near Kongola apparently preparing to come in for registration as well.

Residents in the Kongola area are complaining about the fact that they cannot fish freely as they had in the past near the islands because of the fear of UNITA men.

The DTA chairman in Singalamwe is also said to be telling the peasants there that those who want to register must do so with him only and not at the designated registration centre in Singalamwe. This enables him to pick and transport only those who support his party while others who do not share in his politics are discouraged and do not register.

It is reported that the DTA chairman in the area is threatening those who go to register with UNTAG that they will be dealt with when his party comes to power.

The assistant to the UNTAG Electoral Chief Mr John Lee Trueman said when asked whether his office was aware of the matter, that he did not know that basis of the application for registration adding that perhaps they had applied for registration because they were born here, or that one of their parents was born here or they complied with the 4 years residence requirement.

He would not comment before examining the applications of the persons in question.

Mr Trueman added that it did not follow that if one is Zambian, he could not vote here in terms of the electoral law.

Council of Churches Notes Mail Interceptions
MB2707091389 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
25 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] The Council of Churches in Namibia [CCN] suspects that mail addressed to employees of the CCN was still being tampered with, and that there were no assurances that their telephones were not being tapped by the security police.

This was said by CCN General Secretary, Dr Abisai Shejavali, and the President of the church body, Bishop Frederick, in a letter to United Nations chief Javier Perez de Cuellar given to him before he left the territory last Friday [21 July].

The CCN leaders pointed out a number of irregularities in the electoral process which threaten the successful implementation of the settlement plan.

They said that members of the Koevoet [Crowbar—police counterinsurgency unit] paramilitary police "constitute a permanent threat to the safety of the population..."

"For many years Koevoet was the symbol of South Africa's oppression of the people of our country, a constant symbol of fear and an instrument of outrageous human rights violations, intimidation and harassment of civilians in the north," they said.

The UN Secretary-General was told the CCN believed that while members of Koevoet remained in the police force, an atmosphere conducive to free and fair elections could not be created.

General Hans Dreyer and his men were "clearly unsuitable to perform the important functions now entrusted to them by the South African governor..."

Another issue which caused the CCN concern, the letter said, related to the question of Walvis Bay.

"A large number of residents in Walvis Bay have always and do still consider themselves Namibian patriots, and have expressed a desire to participate in the election for a constituent assembly which will lay the foundation for an independent Namibia."

The CCN leaders said that the Namibians in the enclave have expressed the fear that they will be excluded from the process if registration and voting only takes place in Swakopmund, the nearest registration point to Walvis Bay. It was pointed out that many residents are not mobile and would encounter difficulties in getting to Swakopmund. There was also the issue of intimidation being experienced at the Walvis/Swakop border point manned by South African police.

"Reports have also reached us of a certain Namibian political party which, with apparent official approval, has been allowed to campaign in Walvis Bay at the expense of other parties, which have been excluded from the right to campaign similarly."

They were apparently referring to the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], which has opened an office in the harbour town.

The CCN called on the Secretary-General to bring pressure to bear on the South African government, and to make special arrangements for the incorporation of Namibians in Walvis Bay in the process leading up to elections.

The letter also said the CCN was perturbed about the South African government's attitude regarding the issuing of visas to international observers wishing to travel to Namibia.

They referred to visa applications by the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization, who had been invited to Namibia by the CCN, which have failed to meet with a response by the authorities.

The letter added that the role of the security branch of the SWA [South-West Africa] Police had not been resolved to the satisfaction of the CCN.

"There is a suspicion that mail addressed to employees of the Council of Churches is still being tampered with. Likewise we have no assurance that our telephones are not being tapped by the security police," they told Dr

Perez de Cuellar. The church leaders said that UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] monitors should be placed in Post Offices to ensure that infringements of this nature do not take place, thereby ensuring the free flow of information.

They added that the CCN was concerned about the frequency of reported cases of clerical errors made by registration officers.

"The number of UNTAG members present at the registration points should be increased to ensure that registration cards can be checked timeously to avoid disruptions during the voting period."

The letter added: "It is a fact of Namibian life that due to the many years of South Africa's oppressive regime in Namibia, there is no basis to trust the South African bureaucracy."

The CCN Executive Committee appealed to the UN to "join us in an urgent exercise of planning for the provision of adequate facilities to enable the resettlement of returnees...at the time of their voluntary repatriation".

Army Engages in Anti-SWAPO Drive in Tsumkwe
MB2707075189 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
24 Jul 89 p 4

[By Rajah Munamava]

[Text] South African army officers in the Tsumkwe area are reported to have engaged in a drive to try and keep SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] out of so-called Bushmanland.

At the helm of these efforts are a Commandant Van Wyk and a Sergeant Botha, according to SWAPO's election campaign official in charge of the area, Mr Marco Hausiku.

Mr Hausiku, who has just returned to Rundu from Tsumkwe, says the officers in question are involved in an anti-SWAPO campaign and that they are trying to incite the community in anti-SWAPO sentiments.

He further discloses that certain army bases including the Mangetti base are still operational with shops open and soldiers working as in the past.

SWAPO election fieldworkers in the area are being inhibited by the soldiers and intimidated, he says.

Last week Thursday [20 July], the fieldworkers held a meeting with members of the community in the Matakwa area after which they were attacked with stones by a group of people including a number of whites who Mr Hausiku suspects to have army ties.

This matter has been reported to the local UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] monitors and is being investigated.

The military are also going around into homesteads which the SWAPO campaign team have visited in order to try and stop them from supporting SWAPO.

According to Mr Hausiku, his team on the field has received information to the effect that there are plans to secretly re-arm former Bushman speaking soldiers, who will then intimidate those campaigning for SWAPO.

It has also been established that, some employees of the John Marshall Bushman Foundation near Tsumkwe were recently confronted and accused of bringing SWAPO into the area.

A headman identified merely as 'Bob' was also recently approached by Commandant Van Wyk who urged him to make a ruling that SWAPO would not be allowed to operate in his area.

The headman is understood to have declined saying every party had a right to seek a vote from his people.

Mr Hausiku wonders why there are still army officers outside the two stipulated bases of confinement at Oshivello and Grootfontein.

He adds that the authorities are under an obligation to ensure that the election campaign is free of acts of intimidation and demand an explanation from the Administrator General as to why there are pockets and remnants of the South African Defence Force outside the two designated points or bases.

Bishop Says Police Incite Fear Among People
MB2707081489 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
21 Jul 89 p 13

[Text] Bishop Kleopas Dumeni of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN) has raised concern over the "limited monitoring of SWAPOL [South-West African Police] in certain areas as well as in certain sections of the border in northern Namibia."

In a letter this week to Mr Rwambuya, the northern regional director of UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group], Bishop Dumeni said that the behaviour of SWAPOL so far has been and still was contrary to the very ideal of a police force.

"Instead," Bishop Dumeni said, "they have become the very instrument of inciting fear among the people. For they (SWAPOL) are now engaged in going around in the far outlying areas of this region—both east, west and central—conducting a kind of house to house inquiry and asking people to give them information regarding the whereabouts of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] guerrillas as well as the presence of the returnees, despite the fact that the amnesty laws have been declared."

Bishop Dumeni charged that SWAPOL members with their Koevoet [Crowbar—police counterinsurgency unit] contingent were still roaming the countryside in their "most dreaded Casspirs." He said that a number of these military vehicles were still equipped with machine guns, instead of "small arms" provided for Resolution 435, as if they were still engaged in the war. "We view these actions of SWAPOL members as a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of Resolution 435," he said.

The Bishop requested intensified patrolling and UNTAG presence in the following areas:

1. Western Uukwanyama: Okalongo—Onandjaba, Onhelewa, Ongenga. Suitable locations for permanent UNTAG posts would be Okalongo and Omungwelumbe.

2. Central-East Uukwanyama: Ondobe, Etemba, Oshandi, Eeembahu. A suitable location for a permanent UNTAG post would be Ondobe.

3. Eastern Uukwanyama: We have noticed that most villages in the Omundaungilo—Kongo area have never been visited by UNTAG.

4. Constant patrolling along the border line. Particular trouble spots are the areas north of Okalongo - Onhelewa - Ongenga as well as Epinga Omundaungilo - Ohauwaanga - Omboloka - Olupale - Omauni, where SWAPOL apparently provides supplies to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels of southern Angola and where UNITA rebels occasionally enter Namibia to rob and steal.

On the fear for landmines, Bishop Dumeni said that UNTAG staff had been warned, but his church staff had widely travelled all over Ovambo and considered even far-away bush tracks to be safe.

He said that the border line might require anti-mine vehicles although he understood that SWAPOL vehicles had been moving freely along the border without hitting landmines.

Bishop Dumeni told UNTAG that the good Landcruisers and Landrovers the group have would be able to travel on even tracks that have been used by Casspirs.

Bosses 'Blackmail' Laborers To Support Parties
MB1807091189 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
13 Jul 89 p 3

[By Rajah Munamava]

[Text] The political victimisation of workers in Namibia could be reaching epidemic proportions as factory and farm bosses want to blackmail their labourers—using their weight as employers to try and make them support political parties of their choice. This blatant abuse of labour relations and workers came to light this week when six employees of the Henning Crushers in Tsumeb

confirmed that they had been fired because they had not attended a DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] meeting in the town last Saturday [8 July], which their boss, a certain Mr Henning had advised them to attend.

Mr Andreas Thomas, a foreman at the company was approached Thursday by his boss Mr Henning informing him that there was going to be a DTA meeting in the town on Saturday and that he must take his work group to the meeting.

Mr Thomas did not respond but went to inform his colleagues who objected and pledged to stay home that day as they were SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] members and not DTA's.

On Saturday morning Mr Henning junior (manager's son) came to work and must have reported to his father later on the same day about the decision of the workers.

Mr Henning senior arrived at work and approached Mr Thomas whom he greeted with words "how are you SWAPO?"

"This place does not belong to SWAPO; it's my place and I can't work with SWAPO's".

"So, you will be taking your money together with your two SWAPOs and go home".

"You must also get out of my house" Mr Henning is said to have told Mr Thomas, apparently referring to a house in the town which the company is renting for its employees.

Mr Henning according to the workers is said to have disappeared for a while before coming back and paying them off.

A representative of MANWU [expansion unknown] in the town called Mr Henning to intervene on the matter but was told "I want to have nothing to do with unions, this is my business and I have every right to fire them".

The MANWU representative then approached UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] for their intervention as he felt this matter involved political intimidation.

When contacted for comment, Mr Henning's wife related that in the past, the "baas [boss] boy" Andreas Thomas has always given the impression that he was not a SWAPO member.

She claimed that one of the workers has just reported that the workers always go to the roadside between Owambo and Tsumeb during working hours where they show the black power salute to passing motorists on their way to the north.

"But that is not the crux of the matter, Mr Henning has told them to stop their black power and that they must stick to their work".

She claimed her husband had told the workers that if they don't want to comply with his order, they can collect their money.

"Two to three hours later, they came back to say they want their money".

When asked if the husband had said anything to the workers about the DTA meeting, she said he had only "informed" them.

She insisted that the matter has been sorted out with UNTAG and that she would not like to say anything more.

A meeting is scheduled for Monday between the workers in question, representatives of the trade union, Mr Henning and his lawyer and UNTAG representatives to try and resolve the differences.

Former Koevoet Members To Track Poachers
MB2807112389 Windhoek *THE WINDHOEK*
OBSERVER in English 21 Jul 89 pp 45, 46

[Text] Over 1,500 ex-'Koevoet' [Crowbar—police counterinsurgency unit] troops are currently patrolling large areas of northern Namibia as part of a new program in which the members of the former counterinsurgency unit, which was disbanded earlier this year, have joined SWAPOL [South-West African Police] in order to provide assistance to Nature Conservation officials in tracking poachers. But many believe that SWAPOL is, in fact, changing the manhunting unit only in dress and name as an excuse to keep highly trained soldiers in exactly the same areas they had patrolled in the past.

I'm just a policeman doing investigative work," said Warrant Officer Herman Havenga, chief riot and law training officer at Arendsnes, a one-time 'KOEVOET' base near Rundu where former counter-insurgency troops are being 're-educated'.

Officer Havenga, who had been with 'KOEVOET' for several years, now specializes in giving ex-'KOEVOET' members two to three weeks training prior to joining anti-poaching squads on the various principles of law enforcement as well as giving the largely uneducated trackers follow-up testing. Only a short period of training is necessary, he said, since these men are already trained in the use of weapons and other essential policing duties. The senior police officer was extremely vocal and sensitive about negative public sentiment directed towards 'KOEVOET', putting down those people who criticized 'KOEVOET' as being uninformed or disinformed.

"Those allegations are unfair; those who make accusations don't know about 'KOEVOET'. I've never known a case (of alleged 'KOEVOET' atrocities) which has been proved."

Officer Havenga said that the anti-poaching teams were basically using the same techniques they used when involved in a war situation in the north although tactics and weaponry were different now from the time in which 'KOEVOET' was still operational. He agreed however, that essentially they were performing the same tasks: whether they followed the spoor of poachers PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] fighters, the end result was that they would track them until they were caught.

He justified using 'KOEVOET' in tracing poachers and 'maintaining law and order' because they were the 'best trackers in the country'. He also reasoned that the withdrawal of the South African Defence Forces left wild game up for grabs to ruthless slaughter.

'When the SADF [South Africa Defence Force] left the area, it was opened up to the poachers; the SADF was not directly involved in patrolling for poachers but their regular patrols had made it difficult for poachers to get away.'

However, the question remains: should ex-'KOEVOET' troops, men who have been and are still today being accused of intimidation, harassment and physical violence be allowed to operate in their former domain? If, as Officer Havenga suggested, people are so disinformed about 'KOEVOET' why do allegations of harassment continue, more than 200 charges in the north alone being filed with UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group], against 'KOEVOET'? And how can, as Officer Havenga admitted, a 'largely uneducated force' as 'KOEVOET' understand and enforce all the subtleties of the law, especially in regards to the rights of the accused?

Perhaps a 'KOEVOET' by any other name does not smell as sweet?

Zimbabwe

Mugabe's Pardon of Shava Termed 'Grave Error'
MB2607105089 Harare *THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE*
in English 14 Jul 89 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Perjury is one of the few crimes that judges treat so seriously that an option of a fine is rarely offered. While the bench may find mitigating circumstances for almost every other crime, deliberate lying under oath before a court is regarded as undermining the entire judicial process.

It was, therefore, a shock to most Zimbabweans to learn last week that Mr Frederick Shava had been granted a pardon after the courts had found him guilty of perjury, subordination and selling a car at above the listed price. He is merely paying a fine of \$150 000.

Not only will Mr Shava not go to jail, but the legal stain on his record is expunged, and he may continue to serve as a Member of Parliament, or even, in the future, as a judge of the High Court if his ambitions were to lead in that direction.

The exercise of the presidential prerogative of mercy came after a heated ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] Politburo meeting at State House last Wednesday [12 July], and one can only guess at the pressures that were brought to bear on the President to make his decision. However, we believe that he made a grave error.

It may be difficult for a team of party leaders to face the fact that breaking the law and then lying to a court will result in prison sentences, but no one, particularly in a newly independent and socialist state, can be seen to be above the law—whatever their rank. It may be a shock to some former ministers to realise that they may also be facing a similar sentence to that passed on Mr Shava, but that does not exonerate them from the due process of law.

For what happens now? Since Mr Shava has been pardoned, surely all the others who have been exposed during the Sandura Commission as perjurers will demand the same privilege, and in all fairness be entitled to pardons after the courts pass sentence.

Or will they never come to trial? Will the new Attorney-General, recently promoted to the Cabinet, instruct the police to close the dockets on those who are waiting for their day in court?

And what happens when there is a futures crisis involving senior members of government? Will Politburo pressure be brought to bear once again to protect the wrongdoer after the courts have passed sentence? Is the President now a hostage of his party?

These are only some of the weighty questions that arise following the President's exercise of his constitutional powers of mercy. He is not required to give reasons for his actions in normal circumstances, but we urge him to consider the effects of his decision in the Shava case, and provide an explanation to the people of Zimbabwe.

The Sandura Commission and the courts have performed an exemplary service to the nation in their handling of the sensitive cases brought before them. They have shown that the Zimbabwean legal system is above political influence, and have thus enhanced its reputation here and abroad. The magistrates and judges may, at the moment, feel that their efforts have been proved fruitless, but they should be encouraged by the high esteem in which they are held by almost every Zimbabwean. Justice, at least in the courts, has been done, and seen to be done.

The pardon of Mr Shava, and his continued presence in Parliament as one of our legislators is, however, an affront to natural justice, and every person that has been sentenced to imprisonment since last Wednesday will have the right to say: "Why am I here?"

We believe that the President must consider the present and future consequences of his decision, and the effect this will have on the ordinary people's conception of the privileges of high office.

An unfortunate precedent has been set, but it is not too late to reassert the authority of the law over every Zimbabwean, regardless of any past contribution to the country's battle for independence. This lies squarely in President Mugabe's hands.

Meanwhile, on whose conscience does the sad death of Mr Maurice Nyagumbo now lie?

Growth Rate 'Short of Government's Expectations'
MB2607120189 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] The average growth rate of the national economy over the past four years has been about 3.5 percent, which falls far short of government's expectations made in the First Five-Year National Development Plan, Mr T. Masaya, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, told Parliament on Wednesday [12 July].

He said the annual average growth rates of the Gross Domestic Product at constant 1980 prices were 7.3 percent in 1985, 2 percent in 1986, -0.7 percent in 1987, and 5.3 percent last year.

He told Mr G. Musanhu, who had enquired about the annual growth rate of the economy, that the negative factors that had militated against this country's economic performance were a mix of both domestic and external variables.

On the domestic scene, these had included frequent droughts, forex [foreign exchange] shortages, lack of sufficient investment and inflation; while external factors included fluctuating commodity prices and the high debt service ratio, said Mr Masaya.

He claimed the prospects for growth in 1989 were bright, because of the monetary and fiscal policies that were being implemented by government, the good 1988/89 agricultural season, and a favourable shift in the terms of trade, particularly for minerals.

South Africa Remains 'Major Trading Partner'
MB2607124089 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 14 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Zimbabwe's export earnings for the first four months of 1988 amounted to \$707.2 million—including no currency involved transactions—with South Africa still remaining this country's major trading partner.

According to Ral Merchant Bank's quarterly guide to the economy of June, 1989, the total amount was made up of domestic exports of \$642 million, R58.7 million from gold sales, and \$16.1 million from re-exports.

Trade with African states, excluding South Africa, accounted for about 18 percent of total trade during the period, while transactions with South African amounted to 12 percent of the total. In nominal terms, exports to South Africa have decreased in value, but South Africa still remains Zimbabwe's major export market followed by the UK, USA, and West Germany. An analysis of the exports by major commodity groups shows that food exports for the four months up to April, 1988 amounted to \$95.4 million, while drink and tobacco exports amounted to \$135.3 million—a 40.3 percent growth compared to the corresponding period in 1987.

Crude material exports grew by 80 percent to reach \$87.4 million, while chemical exports grew 56.5 percent to reach \$12.9 million, and manufactured goods exports amounted to \$251.3 million, a 28 percent increase over 1987.

Other major exports were transport products (\$13.6 million) animal and vegetable fats (\$2.4 million), mineral fuels (\$5.9 million), and miscellaneous exports (\$36.9 million).

In the mining sector, Ral's report states that the volatility of the nickel market is not only deterring investors, but is also affecting the long-term future of the nickel industry. During the time when nickel was cheap, consumers of the metal developed new uses which may not remain profitable under today's price conditions.

In manufacturing, the industry recorded a volume increase of 5.2 percent for the year ended January, 1989, over the previous corresponding period. All sub-sectors except foodstuffs and non-metallic mineral products recorded volume increases.

*** 1988 Consumer Price Index Figures Released**
34000448c Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 26 May 89 p 13

[Text] The first complete consumer price index figures for 1988 show that consumer prices for lower-income urban families last year increased by 7.4 percent, while those for higher-income families went up by 6.3 percent.

Central Statistical Office index figures show that during 1988, the cost of foodstuffs for lower-income families rose by 7.9 percent, while drink/tobacco prices rose 9.2 percent, and the cost of clothing went up by 7.3 percent.

Rent, fuel, and light rates increased slightly by 3.8 percent, while the cost of household stores rose by 7 percent, transport costs by 14 percent, and miscellaneous expenses increased by 7.1 percent.

During December, 1988, the index rose by 0.7 percent, the main contributors to this increase being prices of fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, rent, electricity, and fertilizers.

For the higher-income urban families, prices of foodstuffs increased by 11.9 percent, while costs of drink and tobacco rose 9.6 percent, clothing and footwear prices went up by 10.8 percent.

Other increases for higher-income urban families were rent and rates (3 percent), fuel and light (0.4 percent), household stores (8.3 percent), domestic workers' wages (3.6 percent), vehicle expenses (3.1 percent), and miscellaneous costs (5 percent).

*** Revised Industrial Output Figures for 1988**
34000449c Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 9 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Revised official estimates show that the volume of manufacturing production in Zimbabwe increased by 4.9 percent last year, while output in the mining industry decreased by 0.8 percent.

Previous figures stated that output in the manufacturing sector for the first 11 months of 1988 went up by 5.7 percent compared to the previous same period in 1987, while mining production was said to have increased by 0.8 percent throughout the year.

The latest figures show that in the manufacturing sector, production in the chemicals and oil products sub-sector increased by 9.6 percent, followed by the drink and tobacco group which increased output by 8.7 percent. Metals production went up by 5.6 percent and textiles (including ginning) production rose by 3.3 percent. However, production of foodstuffs (including stockfeeds) decreased by 1.1 percent.

Mining, nickel and coal had the largest increases in output, of 10.4 percent and 4.7 percent respectively, while asbestos volume production decreased by 3.5 percent, and copper production decreased by 14.4 percent. The unit value index went up by 29.3 percent, thus resulting in a rise of 20.9 percent in the value of output.

CSO [Central Statistical Office] figures also state that crop sales amounted to \$19.2 million for January, 1989, of which \$1.2 million was for sales from communal and resettlement areas, while the rest was from commercial

areas. Cattle slaughterings by the CSC [Cold Storage Commission] rose by 20.3 percent in the first two months of 1989 compared to the corresponding period last year.

*** Hartley Platinum Project Taking Shape**
34000449a Harare THE HERALD-BUSINESS
HERALDinEnglish1 Jun 89 p 7

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Excerpt] As one of Zimbabwe's largest investment projects to date takes shape, Standard Chartered Merchant Bank has been appointed the local financial adviser for the development of Delta Gold's Hartley platinum project.

Ever since Zimbabwe's May 12 investment conference in London, Australian-based Delta Gold has stepped up preparations for the project, last week announcing that top London firms S.G. Warburg & Co. and Warrior International had been appointed to its financial advisory team.

Now that it has also appointed its Zimbabwean financial advisers, Delta chairman Mr Peter Vanderspuy said the team will start with detailed work to develop a successful financing plan for Hartley. This will be carried out in parallel with the final feasibility study for the project, which is scheduled to be completed in the third-quarter of this year.

The whole project is expected to cost nearly \$400 million and create about 2,500 new jobs as well as develop a major new industry and source of foreign exchange earnings for Zimbabwe. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

NEC Not To Extend Registration Deadline *AB1807221689 Lagos Domestic Service in English* 2100 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] says it will not extend the deadline for the submission of registration forms by political associations seeking recognition as political parties. The chairman, Prof Humphrey Nwosu, told newsmen in Lagos today that the commission needed time to carefully arrange the documents submitted by the associations to ensure smooth verification. By this decision, the associations have between 9 am and 6 pm tomorrow to submit the forms and other registration documents. Professor Nwosu asked the public to cooperate with the monitoring committee that will verify the claims of the political groups as submitted to the NEC.

Meanwhile, all resident electoral commissioners and their administrative secretaries are expected in Lagos on Sunday [23 July] for a workshop which begins on Monday next week. The director of public affairs of the commission, Mr Tony Eradia, said that the 3-day workshop will focus on the criteria for verifying the claims made by political associations. The collection of registration forms began on the 1st of this month.

People's Front Submits Registration Forms *AB1807180089 Lagos Domestic Service in English* 1500 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] today received the completed forms and other registration documents from the People's Front of Nigeria. The documents, which were brought to the headquarters of the commission by 10 Kombi buses, included the list of registered members of the association and certified copies of its constitution and manifesto, as required by NEC guidelines. A Radio Nigeria political correspondent reported that the documents were inspected and noted by NEC officials in the presence of top members of the association. The exercise lasted more than 5 hours.

The People's Front is the first to return the forms out of the 12 political associations that have so far collected the registration forms. Collection and submission of forms will end on Wednesday this week [19 July] at 6th in the evening.

Three More Parties Register *AB1907180289 Lagos Domestic Service in English* 1500 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Three more political associations today in Lagos returned their application forms and other documents. They are the People's Solidarity Party, PSP, which came with four lorry-loads of documents; the Nigerian National Congress, which brought its documents in three lorries and a Kombi bus; and the National Union Party, NUP, which presented three cartons of documents.

About half an hour ago, two associations were waiting outside the offices of NEC to present their documents. One of them is the Republican Party, which came with a trailer loaded with documents. The other one is the United Nigerian Democratic Party, which says it has just come to buy the forms and to return later.

All 13 Groups Submit Applications *AB1907214889 Lagos Domestic Service in English* 1800 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] All the 13 political associations which collected registration forms today in Lagos submitted the forms and other documents to NEC. They all beat the 6 pm deadline for the submission of forms. The associations are: the People's Front of Nigeria, the Nigerian National Congress, Liberal Convention, People's Patriotic Party, and the Ideal Party of Nigeria. Others are: the People's Solidarity Party, the Nigerian Labor Party, the National Union Party, All-Nigerian People's Party, the Republican Party of Nigeria, the Patriotic Nigerians Party, and People's Welfare Party. The 13th association, the United Nigeria Democratic Party, collected and submitted the forms today. A Radio Nigeria political correspondent reported that all the associations were still checking in their documents as the time of this report.

Local Governments Dissolved as Elections Near *AB1707173589 Lagos Domestic Service in English* 1500 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] All local governments in the federation have been dissolved with immediate effect. Announcing this at Dodan Barracks today, the chief of general staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, explained that the government took the action because the present set of local government chairman and councillors were not elected on the basis of political party support. He said it will be neither fair nor just to prolong their tenure into the period of registration and operation of the two political parties. The chief of general staff said the state governors have been mandated to appoint sole administrators to manage the affairs of the local governments. The sole administrators will serve until new chairmen and councillors are elected on a party basis later in the year. Vice Adm Aikhomu directed that the handing over of the affairs of the councils by the present chairmen and councillors to the sole administrators must be completed by the 31st of this month.

'Stringent' Rules for Elections Set *AB1807130389 London BBC World Service in English* 1615 GMT 17 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Any voters in Nigeria looking for free-boozie alcohol blow-out in the run-up to civilian rule elections next year could be sorely disappointed. It might have happened in the past, but the military government of

President Babangida has decreed new stringent rules aimed at making the elections free and fair. From Lagos, Sola Odumfa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] A new decree just published in Lagos makes it an offense for any election candidate to throw parties for voters, or give them any other inducement, either directly or indirectly, in order to secure their votes. A candidate convicted of the offense is liable to a fine of 5,000 naira, or imprisonment for up to 3 years.

The law does not apply to candidates alone. Anyone who receives a bribe in order to vote for a candidate, or who abets to giving of a bribe is also guilty of an offense under the decree. Apart from a fine of 1,000 naira, or a jail term of 1 year, such a person will also be disenfranchized by being pronounced unfit to be registered as a voter or an election candidate. The decree also prohibits, amongst other things, any party agent or candidate to base his electioneering campaign on ethnic or religious differences amongst voters.

It is widely believed that the new law was introduced because of the experience of the last local government elections in December 1987. Then, many candidates feasted voters for several days to induce people to vote for him [as heard]. Some others campaigned through religious organizations which endorsed them on the basis that they need people of their particular religious faith in control of the local government.

Meanwhile, only 1 out of the 11 political associations which took application forms for registration as political parties has so far returned the forms to the National Electoral Commission. The People's Front, which was originally the first to collect the forms, submitted its application in Lagos this morning. The deadline for the submission of completed forms was extended from last Saturday [15 July] to this Wednesday [19 July] because of the 2-days public holiday observed last week for the Muslim festival of Id el-Kebir. [end recording]

Air Force, Navy To Assist in Electoral Exercise
AB2307211389 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] plans to employ the services of the Air Force and the Navy to ensure a smooth executive of the aspects of the transition to civil rule program. [sentence as heard] The chairman of the commission, Prof Humphrey Nwosu, made this known in Lagos. The commission, he said, will use the two agencies for the movement of material and personnel. He explained that because of the large size of the country and the difficult terrain in some areas, the assistance of the two agencies will be greatly needed to aid the commission in ensuring free and fair elections.

Professor Nwosu announced that NEC was working towards the establishment of radio communications link between its national headquarters and all its state offices. The chairman said that state resident electoral commissioners will henceforth be directly in charge of supervising the construction of polling booths. During the last revision of the voters registers, the construction of these polls booths was handled by other government agencies with the result that standards differ from place to place.

Government To Set Up Political Training Program
AB2507102089 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] The federal government is planning a training program for political careerists and party bureaucrats. The idea is to professionalize the organization of political parties and to ensure a durable Third Republic. President Ibrahim Babangida announced this today in Lagos while speaking at the GUARDIAN forum. He said the training program will be run by the National Electoral Commission, the Administrative Staff College, the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, as well as the Mass Mobilization Committee in conjunction with the two registered parties. At the end of their courses, party bureaucrats and political careerists will be required to pass a minimum standard of tests to contest for offices. General Babangida also disclosed that under the new dispensation, party constitutions will be statutory and consequently any amendment would have to be gazetted. This, he explained, was to avoid the practice where political party constitutions were subjected to the whims and caprices of party officials who manipulated them especially in times of intraparty crises.

President Babangida maintained that in the Third Republic, party officials must be held accountable to the laws under which they sought offices in addition to the nation's Constitution. He said that already the government had proposed that knowledge of the constitution for the Third Republic should form the basis for recruiting candidates for the series of elections during the transition period. The president pledged that the present administration would support studies by the universities or research institutes which were designed to elicit the content of democratic beliefs of Nigerians. The findings will enable the present or future governments to devise programs of political education for the sole purpose of correcting antidemocratic values in the people. According to Gen Babangida democratic structures could only function in Nigeria when the operators display democratic attitudes.

Political Seminar Opens in Lagos 24 Jul
AB2507100889 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] A national seminar on the new constitution and the transition to civil rule began in Lagos today. Organized by the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, the 4-day seminar is to lay the foundation required

for the understanding of the provisions of the constitution. In a message to the opening session, the chief of general staff [CGS], Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, reiterated that the present government will deal with anyone who attempts to disrupt the structural adjustment and transition programs. Kelly Elisha has the details:

[Begin Elisha recording] The seminar is also aimed at creating a rational atmosphere which will enable the new constitution to function in practice. Vice Adm Aikhomu acknowledged this fact, and he went on to elaborate on the government's firm commitment to the defense and promotion of the fundamental human rights. He said government has respected the universal understanding that human rights implied the existence of basic social conditions. The CGS however said that duties and obligations were a natural corollary of rights. Vice Adm Aikhomu stated that certain limitations were necessary in the pursuit of one's freedom, to ensure that the rights of others were not jeopardized. He said that every society must take into consideration the question of individual or society's safety, and national security. Vice Adm Aikhomu made reference to recent events which he said posed threats to national security, unity, freedom, and liberties of other people.

The director general of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Prof Michael Ayodele Ojomo, concentrated on the main flaws of the political horizon, and said the failure of past civilian governments was not due to the imperfection of the system. According to him, Nigerians failed, and not the system. He recalled several attempts at constitutional development from 1922 to the 1989 Constitution and said that the frequent changes and modifications of constitutions could not make for stability. Professor Ojomo said what Nigerians needed now was a complete regeneration, reorganization, and a political will on the part of administrators.

A former chief justice of Nigeria, Justice Atanda Fatai-Williams, likened Nigeria's situation to a baby just learning how to walk. In his analogy, Justice Fatai-Williams said a baby just keeps on trying on his own until he starts walking. He said if Nigerians could not govern themselves now, they should wait forever. Justice Fatai-Williams referred to Britain, which he said had no written constitution but remained one of the most democratic and law-abiding countries in the world. He hoped that the new constitution would be the last effort of adventures in constitution-making. [end recording]

Paper Foresees Registration Problems for NEC
AB2507150589 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 25 Jul 89

[From the press review]

[Text] The TRIBUNE is worried by what it foresees as the difficulty the National Electoral Commission [NEC] will encounter in registering 2 out of the 13 political associations. To buttress this assertion, the paper says

that NEC relates more to the mechanics of statute rather than the proof of general acceptability of an association. Alternatively, the TRIBUNE suggests that the government [words indistinct] should let all the associations field candidates for the local government elections due to take place this year. The paper submits that the two parties with highest and widest votes spread on geographical basis should be considered for registration.

Soldiers Advised 'To Steer Clear' of Politics
AB1807105489 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Soldiers interested in politics have been told to resign their appointments. The commandant of Army Training and Doctrine Command, [word indistinct] Major General Sunday Ikpere, who made the call in Minna, warned that any soldiers caught participating in politics will be dismissed. He emphasized that no soldiers should be seen as escorts to political parties or orderlies to politicians. Maj Gen Ikpere further advised soldiers to steer clear of politics and not to canvas or assist any political party in campaigning within the Army barracks. He urged soldiers to perform their civic responsibility by casting their votes to any candidate of their choice at the nearest polling booth.

Lagos Chiefs Told 'To Stay Clear' of Politics
AB1807092789 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Governor Raji Rasaki of Lagos State has advised traditional rulers in the state to stay clear of partisan politics. He said they should not shirk their responsibilities as fathers of the people by identifying with any political association. The governor, who gave the advice today at the installation of a traditional ruler in the state, gave an assurance that the government would continue to protect the sacredness of the traditional institution.

Local Councillors Free To Enter Politics
AB1807224289 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 18 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Local councillors in Nigeria are now free to join the political fray in the country leading up to return to civilian rule in 1992. Yesterday, President Babangida dissolved all 450 local government councils and freed the councillors to pursue their full political rights. [Words indistinct] restricted by other disqualifications. They can't participate openly in politics, something which wasn't clear until now and thus caused some controversy. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Until now, there has been a lot of confusion about the rights of councillors to participate in party politics. Some military governors banned councillors in their states from participating in the formation of parties and prevented them from

attending political meetings. Some other governors allowed councillors to join political parties and attend meetings, but stipulated that they should not be done during official working hours and should not use any council facilities. There was no clear directive from the Federal Government on the issue. But an attempt a few weeks ago by council chairmen to form their own political association was aborted by the government. And last week, a female local government chairman in Ogun State, near Lagos, had to resign from office in order to be able to participate fully in organizing her party.

The councillors and their chairmen were elected in December 1987 on personal merit, without political party sponsorship. They were supposed to remain in office until December this year, when fresh elections are due to be held involving political parties. Those councillors who intended to seek reelection found the restrictions placed on them to be a disadvantage, and they resorted to operating clandestinely.

Announcing the dissolution of the councils yesterday, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, the chief of general staff, said that the government had decided that it would neither be fair, just, nor equitable to prolong their tenure to the period of registration and operation of the two political parties to be recognized. The local governments will now be managed by single administrators appointed from the civil service. The deadline for applications to register political parties expires tomorrow. Only one of the dozen political associations has submitted its application. [end recording]

'Mass Uprising' in Onitsha Against Robbers Noted
AB2507184589 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 25 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A gang of Nigerian armed robbers operating in the eastern town of Onitsha must be regretting their latest operation. After a looting spree through the town, Onitsha residents decided to take the law into their own hands, as Sola Odunfa reports in this telex from Lagos:

[Begin studio announcer recording] At least 4 people were lynched and 15 hotels burned in what amounted to a mass uprising against the armed robbers. The city's anger boiled over after a daring raid on Saturday [22 July] night during which a gang of about 30 armed men terrorized a kilometer-long street for about 7 hours without any intervention from the police. The gang broke into shops and houses one after the other and carted away items of goods and household property while the inhabitants crowded in safe hiding places. After church service on Sunday [23 July], tension rose in the town as reports of the raid spread. In a spontaneous reaction, the outraged people went on a rampage against known and suspected criminals, their sponsors, and their hideouts. Mobs of young men and some not-so-young traders set up bonfires with old tires to barricade major

streets and then went after their targets with clubs, hatchets, various missiles, and cans of petrol. Several hotels and (?day palaces) were razed to the ground as angry traders, chanting war songs, hunted all suspected criminals. The operation went on till late into the night.

Travelers approaching Onitsha were turned back on the city outskirts.

Anti-riot policemen were eventually drafted from Enugu, the state capital, to pacify the townspeople and restore peace. The commissioner of police also came into town. He held a closed-door meeting at the central police station for several hours with leaders of the Onitsha Market Traders Associations. The situation calmed down yesterday. A spokesman for the traders said that the mob action was a result of frustration with the inability of the police to protect them and their property against the armed robbers. This was the second such uprising in the town in 10 years. In 1979, the people mounted a similar operation in which they killed several suspected criminals. [end recording]

Government Says To Reduce Size of Army
AB1407195789 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 14 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It has been a worrying time for government employees in Nigeria. At the beginning of this week, it was announced that drastic cuts were to be made within the civil service in what appears to be a full-scale drive to improve the efficiency of government ministries. Now it seems that it is the turn of the Army to undergo substantial reorganization. From Kano, Abba Abdullahi telexed us this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] It has now been made clear that all Nigerian soldiers who were listed in the army before 1979 will be discharged by the year 2001. This was disclosed to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA by the Army's director of public relations, Colonel Fred Chijuka, who added that the discharged soldiers would be replaced by those who had joined the Army after the 1979 deadline. Col Chijuka said that the Army would enlist fewer people than those being discharged in accordance with its revitalization program, which has at its aim the reduction in the size of the Army. He also said that more than 800 soldiers who, according to him, were found to be physically unfit had already been discharged.

The chief of Army staff, Lieutenant General Sani Abacha, had recently stated that the revitalization program was not aimed at victimizing any soldier but to inject fresh blood into the nation's military force. In fact, Nigerian military leaders have in recent days been expressing various views on how to make the country's Armed Forces more productive. President Ibrahim Babangida had, on his part, recently called on the Army

to show more interest in earning civilian professions. In fact, one senior officer went to the extent of suggesting that members of the Armed Forces should be sent to farms to contribute to the production of more food for the nation. [end recording]

Officials Lose Jobs in Reorganization Effort
AB1207100389 London BBC World Service in English
1710 GMT 11 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Nigerian Government's economic relief measures, introduced in the wake of riots against the economic austerity program, are good news for some young people. Seventy thousand new jobs have been promised, but they also spell early retirement for some senior public servants. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] While the youth are queuing up for employment letters, board members and senior executives in the Federal Public Service are keeping close to their radio sets to know whether or not they are still employed. Ministers have since last week been making dramatic announcements on reorganization in their ministries and corporations. And this means loss of jobs for officers. As at this morning, the management boards of 22 public companies and scores of senior officers have been sacked. The shock waves started at the tottering national shipping line. On the 1st day of July, 43 management staff and 194 others were laid off. The storm hit the Ministry of Mines, Power, and Steel next. Last week, the minister announced the sacking of the boards of 11 companies. They are those of Nigeria's six iron and steel companies, the electric monopoly, NEPA [National Electric Power Authority], the Nigerian Mining Company, the coal company, the uranium mining company, and the clay brick company. The chief executives and key management staff of many of the companies were also given the boot.

On Friday [7 July], the insurance industry found itself in the line of fire. The two prominent persons in the industry, Mr Yinkali Jadu, managing director of the National Insurance Corporation, and Chief Joe Iruku, managing director of the Reinsurance Corporation, were sent into compulsory retirement. And yesterday, the Ministry of Agriculture stepped into the line. Six divisional directors were retired from service. Forty-six other officers were sacked and 62 were demoted. In addition, the management boards of all 11 river basin development authorities were dissolved and their chief executives were either suspended or redeployed.

In all these cases, the ministers alleged either incompetence by the officers or inefficiency in the departments and companies. No one knows where the storm will strike next in the government's professed efforts to make public service more efficient. [end recording]

Local Administrators Ordered To Declare Assets
AB2307194089 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] All the sole administrators recently appointed for the local government councils in the federation are to declare their assets and liabilities as required by law. The chairman of the Code of Conduct Bureau, Reverend Canon H.O. Mohammed, said in Abuja today that necessary forms will soon be sent to the sole administrators for this purpose. He said they will also be required to do the same when leaving office. The chairman stated that the bureau has sent out the assets and liabilities declaration forms to the chairmen and councillors of the dissolved local government councils.

Government Releases Funds To Promote Exports
AB0607113789 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Summary] The federal government has released a special facility of \$245 million obtained from the African Development Bank [ADB] for the stimulation of non-oil export. The central bank said in a statement that the facility would help to meet some of the immediate foreign exchange requirements for the importation of raw materials needed to increase capacity utilization of export-oriented enterprises. The facility will in addition encourage the utilization of local raw materials and intermediate goods, save foreign exchange, and provide solid foundation for competitive export. The money will however be used to procure goods from ADB member states.

Finance Minister Discusses Food Import Ban
AB0607134889 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 5 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigerians are still unhappy about the effects of the country's structural adjustment program which has led to riots. The government has announced a new spending program to create more jobs and promised to make land available to boost agricultural production, but Nigerians still face high prices and even shortages of local foods. Elizabeth Blunt has been talking to Dr Chu Okongwu, the minister of finance. She asked him if there is anything the government can do about the high cost of food:

[Begin recording] [Okongwu] For any regime where you have a (?decontrol), there is no way for the government to dictate that the price of yams, gari [local foodstuff derived from cassava], and so forth will be this much. The government is not about to do that. What government is doing is on the one hand to stimulate increased food production, via directives of policy, such as its making available so much land and spurring the use of credit, monitor credit, and supervise agricultural credit and the delivery of inputs to stimulate food production as

well as with reviving extension work, and then controlling inflation. Prices will not rise so much if the money to pay for those goods was not as much as existed previously.

[Blunt] But you talk about an uncontrolled system which it is as far as farm prices are concerned. But it's controlled in the sense that food imports are currently banned. There is a great deal of quite cheap rice on the other side of the border with Benin which could come in and increase supply if the ban was lifted. Is your government prepared to do that, for instance?

[Okongwu] Let us not confuse things. First, the Nigerian economy has the potential to feed its population. This I don't believe you will deny, and one of the tasks of policy is to realize this capacity in production. As to the banning of rice, we will probably get onto wheat. Let me say that every society is entitled to specify what ought and what not to come in. If we allow a continued importation of rice, and continued importation of wheat, then we would have destroyed the domestic potential for responding to the very favorable price increments which farmers have experienced. I should also agree (aside) that the farmers have had a very good season in Nigeria. You should also say so. This, of course, has not made consumers very happy, but there are allowances in economy [word indistinct]. The next time round, the price increment of agriculture products should lead to increased production and hopefully, a rise in productivity and total products and therefore eventually diminish price [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Government To Improve Naira Exchange Rate
AB2207111289 Lagos International Service
in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] The Federal Government has reiterated its determination to improve the exchange rate of the naira. The chief of general staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, gave the assurance in a message to the national union of banks, insurance, and financial institutions employees in Bauchi. He said the government would do this by reducing the demand and pressure on the local currency.

Vice Adm Aikhomu explained that this was why the government decided the withdrawal of the deposits of its agencies from commercial banks and merchant banks to the Central Bank. The chief of general staff said that the reform package embodied in the structural adjustment program, SAP, would enable the government to set in motion the process of development that relied more on internal strength. He said this has brought out the ingenuity and resourcefulness of Nigerians as demonstrated by local fabrication of parts of vehicles and machines.

Involvement in Providing Oil to RSA Denied
AB1607185789 Lagos International Service
in English 0830 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] Nigeria has denied any business involvement with a German company supplying oil to racist South Africa [RSA]. The Nigerian Embassy in the Netherlands said

that the company, (Maibett), was blacklisted in 1984. A report published by the Amsterdam-based Shipping Research Review, which monitors the oil embargo against racist South Africa, had earlier reported that (Maibett) had opened an office in Lagos.

The Nigerian mission, in its reaction, recalled that Nigeria has boycotted the company since 1984 and that it did not have any office in the Nigerian capital. The embassy says all vessels owned or chartered by (Maibett) and its affiliates have been barred from discharging or loading oil from Nigeria. Nigeria is a member of the intergovernmental group monitoring the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to racist South Africa. The group was established by the United Nations in 1986.

FRG Urged To Impose More Sanctions on RSA
AB1807224689 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Nigeria has asked West Germany to impose more economic sanctions against apartheid South Africa [South Africa]. The minister of external affairs, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, made the appeal today while exchanging views with a seven-man parliamentary delegation from West Germany on visit to the country. Diplomatic correspondent Joseph Azoro has the details:

[Begin Azoro recording] Maj Gen Nwachukwu called on the West German Government and the international community not to relent in their support to the oppressed in South Africa. He was of the view that a combination of diplomatic and economic sanctions will go a long way in solving the problems in that region. Maj Gen Nwachukwu reiterated the Federal Government's belief that only comprehensive economic sanctions would dismantle the apartheid system in South Africa. He stressed that the freedom of the black majority in the racist enclave would not be compromised.

The minister also spoke extensively on Nigeria's foreign policy with Africa as the center centerpiece and stressed the commitment of the Federal Government in Namibia's independence.

Maj Gen Nwachukwu told the parliamentarians that Nigeria has embarked on diversification of its economy from oil to other sectors. The minister stated that the Federal Government shares the hopes and aspirations of West Germany and emphasized the need to improve relations between the two countries. He also called on West Germany to continue its assistance to Nigeria and other African countries in the areas of afforestation, water resources, and technology. Maj Gen Nwachukwu commended West Germany for joining Nigeria in the campaign against the dumping of toxic waste in Africa.

Responding, the head of the delegation, Mr (Gotteng Winhengen), spoke of the need to widen cooperation between the two countries. The parliamentarians share

the view of Nigeria in the southern African problem and indicated the willingness of the West German Government to ensure Namibia's independence. [end recording]

*** Paper Urges Nonpayment of Foreign Debt Fraud**
34000642c Enugu DAILY STAR in English
23 Jun 89 p 3

[Commentary: "That Four Billion Debt Fraud"]

[Text] Nigeria today, is facing the worst economic crisis in her 29 years of independence and statehood, because of choking external debts variously put at between N120 billion and N130 billion.

The huge debts have wrought a lot of havoc on the polity, which had witnessed two military coups in just three years. These coups are not unconnected with the excruciating pains, hardship and sufferings imposed by the nation's external debts. As a result, the economy was in ruins, and a nation-wide retrenchment and compulsory retirement of workers were the order of the day, until President Babangida's administration came to the rescue. Today, about 30 percent of the nation's foreign earnings, accruing mainly from oil goes into servicing of the external debts, leaving the nation without much for capital projects and investment.

It is against this background that the government and indeed Nigerians will heave a sigh of relief at the discovery that a whopping four billion dollars said to be owed by Nigeria had not been authenticated and verified. In other words, the amount is fake and tantamount to fraud.

The secretary to the federal military government, Chief Olu Falae, in a special briefing to media executives in his office in Lagos, recently, said that Nigeria had rejected any obligations on a total billion dollars debt. This discovery is the outcome of two years of painstaking examinations which showed that the debts had not been authenticated and therefore, not genuine.

According to the secretary, "we are paying interests on all accepted debts regularly". The interest payment for this year stands between 1.7 billion and 2 billion dollars. This is by far less than the 4.3 billion dollars Nigeria would have had to pay had the nation not rescheduled her debts.

It will be recalled that lack of expertise and skill on the part of Nigerians negotiators at international level, were said to be contributory factors to the magnitude of Nigeria's external debts. It will be recalled also, that in the defunct second republic, unpatriotic Nigerian businessman imported all kinds of fake goods including sand and sawdust into the country. These economic saboteurs contributed to the nation's debts through fraudulent commercial activities which helped to deplete the nation's foreign reserves.

This latest revelation on our external debts position is certainly the biggest news of the year to the nation. President Babangida's administration, whose philosophy is based on accountability, probity and integrity, deserves a pat on the back for a job well done.

One thing that has come out of this development is that the claims by well informed individuals, the Central Bank and the Chase Manhattan that some of the claims by our external creditors were false are now beyond any dispute.

In the light of this latest cheerful development, the DAILY STAR is urging the government to be firm and resolute in resisting external pressures to pay spurious and unverified debts. The Central Bank on its part should also exercise even greater vigilance and surveillance to counter the activities of the enemies of the nation.

We also insist that any loopholes in the Central Bank, if any, that enable unpatriotic Nigerians and their foreign collaborators to defraud Nigeria should be plugged immediately. Dubious massive repatriation of interests and fees contributed to false claims made against Nigeria, when goods imported into the country were artificially inflated in prices to the detriment of the nation's foreign reserves.

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DATE FILMED

31 July 1989

